

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3560.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1896.

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ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. 54, Pall Mall East.—WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN from 10 to 6 Admission, 1s. WILL CLOSE JANUARY 29.—RECEIVING DAY for Candidates' Works, February 3. ELECTION, February 6. SAMUEL J. HODGSON, K.W.S., Secretary.

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THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held at 22, ALHAMBRA-STREET, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, January 22, at 8 p.m., when the President, Mr. EDWARD CLODD, will deliver the Annual Presidential Address. P. A. MILNE, Secretary. 11, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, January 13, 1896.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

EGYPTOLOGY.
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LITERATURE

Life of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster. By Edmund Sheridan Purcell. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

CARDINAL MANNING once said to an intimate friend: "To write my life adequately I should want at least three biographers: an Oxford man for the first period; a priest for dogmas and councils and diocesan business (though I doubt if the same one could do the Roman part and the Westminster part); and for the political and social questions of my latter days a third, 'in rebus vitæ publicæ apprime versatus.'" This, being interpreted, meant that the only capable biographer of the Archdeacon of Chichester and the Archbishop of Westminster was Cardinal Manning himself. It is much to be regretted that the Cardinal did not leave behind him a complete autobiography. His journals, the notes added to them in recent years, and his letters form the major and the more important part of the volumes before us. Never was finer material put into the hands of a biographer; but whether Mr. Purcell has made good use of it, or was capable of welding it into a lasting literary monument, is another question.

It is a curious fact in our English life that a man who has been neither to a public school nor to the university is almost as incapable of writing about Harrow and Oxford as is a foreigner. If Mr. Purcell was not educated at a public school, this fact will explain why his early chapters are unsatisfactory and his terminology is defective; as, for example, when he says that at Harrow Manning "made no mark in the schools." The account of Oxford, of which much might have been made, suggests the pen of a lady novelist. Mr. Gladstone "belonged to the studious set." "Undergraduates in reality only fear the proctors or dons"; this is said of the blameless youths who attend university sermons. Elaborate notes, moreover, are given to explain familiar objects, such as Bampton Lecturers and Select Preachers, four of the latter being said to be chosen by "the Wardens"; a chapter, too, is devoted with undue prominence to Manning's speeches at the Union, and is almost entirely

borrowed from well-known published reminiscences.

On the other hand, the long section narrating the seventeen years that Manning spent at Lavington, as curate and rector of that parish and as Archdeacon of Chichester, is remarkably well done, when it is considered that the compiler is a Catholic, probably unfamiliar with the life led by country parsons of what now must be considered the old school. This portion of the work, constituting more than five-sixths of the first volume, is by far the best. Mr. Purcell has not the gift of making the characters who pass through his pages live again, nor of depicting vividly the scenes in which they moved; nevertheless the interest of these Sussex chapters is really great, as they consist in large measure of extracts from diaries and letters (including those relating to the visit to Rome during the Revolution of 1848) which present a remarkable psychological study. It is possible that this part of the book was personally supervised by Cardinal Manning; but Mr. Purcell has done his share of the work impartially, and on the whole satisfactorily.

Had Mr. Purcell dealt with subjects presumably familiar to him as efficiently as with those to which he is relatively a stranger, he would have produced a work which would have only needed literary form to secure a high place among biographies. But in his second volume he seems to have lost all sense of proportion of the topics treated. Whatever view is taken of Manning's personal character, his methods and his principles, it must be acknowledged that his was a picturesque and commanding figure, that he was a distinguished Englishman and a distinguished prince of the Church. This, however, is not the impression gathered from this narrative of his life after he became a Catholic. In the eighteen years which elapsed between his conversion and the Vatican Council he spent a large proportion of his time at Rome in the last years of the temporal power, an epoch full of characteristics now as completely disappeared as those of the old régime in France; but of his repeated sojourn there, of the life in the capital of Christianity, of which his conspicuous personality became a feature, of his growing intimacy with Pius IX. and his training to take a great part in the concluding act of the Papal sovereignty, only incidental mention is made. Instead of a narrative which would have interested Englishmen of all creeds who possess the historical instinct as well as Catholics of all nations, we have chapter after chapter filled with details of the petty squabbles and jealousies within the new Roman hierarchy founded in England under the auspices of Cardinal Wiseman. No doubt in a complete life of Manning it was necessary to enter into the history of the diocese of Westminster, and to narrate briefly the story of his victorious conflicts with the chapter and his masterful removal of Wiseman's coadjutor from his path; yet the elaborate picture drawn by Mr. Purcell of these long-ago incidents not only puts Manning in an unamiable light, but reveals to the outside world that the spiritual leaders of the Catholic Church in England were a band of ill-conditioned, undistin-

guished priests, whose existence in high places explains why Catholicism has made such comparatively small progress in our country, in spite of the Oxford movement and of Manning's conversion. Had Mr. Purcell been a severe Protestant critic instead of a son of the Church, we could have better understood his dwelling on these unedifying and dull themes, to the neglect of interesting scenes amid which the Cardinal moved with dignity.

This painful effect may come from over-conscientiousness. There certainly has never been a biographer more harsh towards the failings of his hero. From the early page on which he will not allow that any but worldly motives first induced Manning to take orders, Mr. Purcell lays bare to the public all his defects of character. He imputes to him dislike of a losing cause, faults of temper, use of unscrupulous methods, and, by implication, disingenuousness. Cardinal Manning's was no doubt not a perfect nature, but the impression conveyed to an unsympathetic reader of these volumes who did not know him is overcharged. It is perhaps this over-conscientiousness of Mr. Purcell which impels him to put his Church in an unfavourable light and to award prominence to the failings of its prelate, and also makes him somewhat ungracious to one who has greatly aided him in his work. In a foot-note to his account of the Gorham judgment he drags in a profane story to the effect that, as there were thirteen Anglicans who met at Mr. Gladstone's house to sign the declaration against the Privy Council decision, and as Mr. Gladstone refused at the last moment to sign, the incident suggested the defection of Judas, "Manning representing Christ." If the anecdote were seemly or witty it would be pointless, as thirteen signed the protest without Mr. Gladstone.

It must not be thought that Mr. Gladstone appears in the work in an unfavourable light. On the contrary, his letters and reminiscences form a most interesting part of it, and the portions of the book relating to him display the marvellous similarity of the minds and characters of two of the most notable Oxford men of their generation. Their visit to Rome together in 1838 is full of suggestiveness. "Ask Gladstone," the Cardinal once said, "whether he remembers standing side by side with me in the church of S. Luigi dei Francesi, listening to a sermon of a Dominican friar, and saying to me, 'Such preachers we want at home, eloquent and impassioned, yet singularly dogmatic in their teachings.'" This incident Mr. Gladstone remembered. "Ask the Cardinal," he said in retort, "if he remembers how when we were walking together in the Piazza dei Fiori he rebuked me for buying apples on a Sunday. The Cardinal Archbishop is, I fancy, far more tolerant than the strait-laced parson of that day." Manning adds in an autobiographical note:—

"On St. Thomas of Canterbury's Day Gladstone and I called on Mgr. Wiseman as Rector of the English College.....On St. Agnes' Day Mgr. Wiseman and I walked out to see the lambs blessed at St. Agnese. He was not even a Bishop. How little we thought that he and I should have the first two palliums in a new hierarchy of England."

We wish there had been more detailed reminiscences of visits to the Eternal City later than 1851. After all the dreary chapters in the second volume relating to squabbles between English Catholics, those describing the Vatican Council take one into an atmosphere more worthy of the subject of the book. If another edition be called for, Mr. Purcell would do well to rewrite and expand this part of his work. Barely fifty pages out of over one thousand five hundred are given to it, and Mr. Purcell's share in them is decidedly superficial. The repetitions and the misprints would alone seem to denote haste in their composition. Some of the latter are particularly confusing. "Carcessone" evidently means the Bishop of Carcassonne, but the frequent misspellings of proper names throughout these volumes cause the utmost perplexity to the careful reader who knows something about the subject. "Simon," for example, in another list of prelates: does this mean Archbishop Simor, Primate of Hungary, who was created a cardinal four years later? Mr. Purcell would do wisely to study the history of the Council. Mr. Odo Russell's letters to Manning at this period would gain tenfold in value if they were annotated.

Unhappily Mr. Purcell's notes are not to be relied on. He has as much right to call Garibaldi a freebooter as the German Emperor had to apply that term to Dr. Jameson; but it would have been easy to find out that with "his Red Shirted followers" Garibaldi did more than make an attempt on the Swiss frontier in 1870, and did come to close quarters with the Germans at Autun. To call Victor Emmanuel "King of Piedmont" at this period is an ineptitude analogous to that of the bigoted Protestants who called the Cardinal "Dr. Manning" to the end of his days. Victor Emmanuel was recognized by most states in Europe as King of Italy in 1861, and previously was styled King of Sardinia. Mr. Purcell, moreover, does not seem at all to understand the position of Mgr. Dupanloup in the Gallican Church. In one chapter he describes the section of Catholics who opposed the Bishop of Orleans as intolerant and turbulent, yet four years later we find Archbishop Manning combating Dupanloup at Rome with equal vigour, and Mr. Purcell applauding him.

With all their faults of arrangement, the volumes contain an immense amount from the Cardinal's own pen that is interesting and that is worthy of profound study. Here, for example, are two passages throwing a light on one another regarding Manning's attitude to English Dissent. It should be said that Mr. Purcell relates, towards the close of the Cardinal's life, that he brought some prejudice upon himself by admitting to his presence religious zealots of an eccentric type; and there is no doubt that as a Catholic he entertained a greater sympathy for Protestant Dissent than for Anglicanism, and in his 'Hindrances to the Spread of Catholicism,' printed with these volumes, he ignores the Church of England in the matter of preaching, and asks, "Why do we not draw men as Spurgeon and 'General' Booth?" The first of the two passages is of great interest, but far too

long to quote in full. It relates to his Oxford days, when in the vacation he became intimate with "a Puritan family descended from Quakers":—

"They lent me Puritan books.....these showed me a side of religion which the Anglican writers, except J. Taylor and Bishop Hall, seemed unconscious of. I have always believed that Anglicanism and Puritanism are the ruins of the outer and the inner life of the Catholic Church, from which they separated at the Reformation and then split asunder."

This was about 1829. In his first pastoral letter as archbishop in 1865, when that hardy perennial the reunion of Christendom was having its turn, he wrote:—

"From manifold bonds of kindred the Anglican system is more nearly related to the Catholic Church than the Baptist, Independent, Wesleyan, and other Nonconformist bodies.....Their state of privation is less culpable.....If they are rougher in their language against the Catholic Church, they are more generous and candid adversaries, altogether free from the littleness of personality which sometimes stains the controversy of those who are intellectually nearer to the truth."

This was twenty years before Manning's interest in temperance and labour questions brought him into relations with eccentric forms of heterodoxy; but it is curious to note that at that late period of their lives, while Newman, who was born an Evangelical not far removed from Dissent, stayed with the Dean of St. Paul's when he came to London to take part in a Catholic ceremony, Manning went from the same function to his solitary palace to give an interview to General Booth.

The relations of the two Oxford cardinals were of peculiar interest. The unhappy story is told with great copiousness in these volumes, but with such little favour to Manning that it would be more appropriate in a biography of Newman. We cannot think that Manning was wholly to blame for the misunderstandings and lack of sympathy between these fathers of the Church. The painful narrative is lightened with some flashes which are humorous from the sceptical onlooker's point of view. In 1867 an unpleasant correspondence between the two future cardinals on the subject of Catholics going to Oxford is concluded by Newman writing:—

"Meanwhile I propose to say seven masses for your intention, and am, my dear Archbishop, affectionately yours,

"JOHN H. NEWMAN, of the Oratory."

To which Manning retorts:—

"MY DEAR NEWMAN,—I am much obliged by your kind intention of saying mass for me, and I shall have great pleasure in saying one every month for your intention during the next year. I have more confidence in this than in anything else to bring about what we desire. Believe me, my dear Newman, yours affectionately,

"HENRY E. MANNING."

The desired effect does not seem to have been brought about, as in later correspondence on the same subject we read:—

"MY DEAR ARCHBISHOP,—I can only repeat what I said when you last heard from me. I do not know whether I am on my head or my heels when I have active relations with you. Yours affectionately in Christ,

"JOHN H. NEWMAN."

It must be allowed that in this controversy Manning's prejudices against Oxford got the better of his common sense, markedly in the

alternative scheme he proposed of a Catholic Academy at Rome for the sons of rich English Catholics. His biographer justly calls this "an exotic plan," and it is curious that one who owed the characteristics which gave him his position to his public-school and Oxford education should have put every obstacle in the way of his fellow Catholics obtaining similar advantages.

That Manning entertained the deepest affection for Rome is not surprising. The high-bred English archdeacon, who after his conversion was treated in London with jealous disrespect by not too refined bishops and canons of the Catholic Church, at the Vatican met with the greatest consideration. At the Council there is independent testimony to corroborate the description given in this work of the commanding position he held among the prelates of the universe. "Il diavolo del Concilio" he was proud to be called, having access to the Pope as often as he liked. When Pius IX. died there seemed to be question for a moment of Manning succeeding him, though it is scarcely to be credited that the jealousy of the Italian cardinals for one another would have ever gone so far as to impel a majority of the Sacred College to name a foreigner. This is Manning's own account of a preliminary private meeting of certain cardinals before they entered the conclave:—

"Cardinal Bartolini proposed Cardinal Pecci's name, in which we all concurred as the first name. He then said for the second there were Cardinals Franchi, Bilio, and Monaco. Monaco at once said that he was impossible on account of youth. Bilio said that if elected he would absolutely refuse.....he held it necessary in the present conflict of the Church that the next Pope should be a foreigner, and then suggested myself. I then said that in my judgment the next Pontiff must be an Italian in blood and speech, and one who is known and loved by Italians; they pressed that I had been so domesticated at Rome as not to be a foreigner," &c.

The foregoing will show what interesting material these volumes contain. We cannot say they are well arranged. Dates are frequently wanting; misprints, especially of French and Italian, abound; the index is most incomplete; and, apart from the long narrations of sordid histories better omitted, the bulk of the volumes is increased by useless repetitions, and by the insertion of worthless letters of no interest to any one; for example, formal notes of acknowledgment from ministers or appointments made for deputations. The Cardinal would not have described Mr. Purcell as "in rebus vitæ publicæ versatus" if he had read this juxtaposition of names: "Cardinal Manning had frequent appointments with Mr. Disraeli, Lord Derby, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, frequent interviews with Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Ritchie." His relations with the Prince of Wales date from an earlier period than that mentioned. But inaccuracies and incomplete statements abound on all sorts of subjects. The Cotswold Hills are said to be in Leicestershire; a foot-note is devoted to Manning's "kinsman Bob Smith," without explanation that this was the first Lord Carrington, which accounts for an otherwise unimportant letter to the Cardinal from the present Lord Carrington; the chapter relating Manning's elevation to the Sacred College is headed "Second English Cardinal since Reformation," though, if Irish cardinals may

not count, and Cardinal York be reckoned as a Scotsman, there is no reason for ignoring Cardinals Weld and Acton. What is more regrettable is the complete silence regarding Manning's most interesting relations with Cardinal Lavigerie and with the French Christian Socialists, as well as the slightness of the notice taken of his connexion with Cardinal Gibbons and Mgr. Ireland, who regard him as their inspirer in the democratic movement of the Church in America. Finally, Mr. Purcell's style lacks distinction. Although Manning was "a fascinating young curate," we doubt if it had been his practice "to meet girls up at Oxford at the festivities of Commemoration."

Faults of diction, which offend the fastidious, and careless revision would be of comparatively little importance if the scheme of the work were admirable. Up to the end of the first volume, subject to the criticisms we have made, we have a most interesting psychological study traced by Manning himself, and displaying the fact of which he was proud, that he was never a Tractarian, but an "external witness" of the truth. Yet from the moment of his conversion, instead of being led into a higher sphere, in which his imposing figure is the central object, we are dragged through the fogs of petty controversies, which keep us within a limited horizon. For whose benefit or delectation these ancient woes are renewed it is difficult to conceive. The unveiling of these "secreta domus," from the early squabbles in the Westminster Chapter down to the Capel scandal, certainly throws no lustre on the memory of the man commemorated in these volumes; and their disinterment is likewise calculated to cast some discredit on the Church of which he was a father, and to deserve a place among his 'Hindrances to the Spread of Catholicism.'

Twelve Hundred Miles in a Waggon. By Alice Blanche Balfour. (Arnold.)

MISS BALFOUR has not told anything that is positive information to those who have given attention to South Africa north of the Limpopo; yet she has produced a highly entertaining volume—so readable, indeed, that a little more from the same good-humoured source would have been quite acceptable, for her book is a short one, although, thanks to paper and binding, its presence is sufficiently weighty and imposing. Of course she makes the prefatory statement, common to nearly all lady travellers who print their experiences, that the letters and journals from which these pages are compiled "were written with no thought of publication." Whether that is ever a recommendation is an open question; but it is certain that in this particular instance the literary quality of an interesting book would have been enhanced if the passages selected for reproduction from letters and journals, doubtless written *ad captandum*, had been subjected to corrective revision; for while their writer's style is, in general, bright and unaffected, it is occasionally marred by vagaries that amount to torture of the English language. We all have our pet tricks of expression, and Miss Balfour's "equally quickly" and "extraordinarily badly" are, perhaps, per-

missible idiosyncrasies; but when we are required to read of houses set down "apparently perfectly casually" we feel that the effort is something like trying to recite a verse from one of Mr. Gilbert's "patter songs."

Miss Balfour was one of a party of five persons, two of whom were ladies, who foregathered for a waggon tour through a portion of Bechuanaland (including Khama's country), Matabeleland, and Mashonaland, as far north as Fort Salisbury. Ladies have gone on trek before, but the writer of these letters records her impressions from the point of view of a holiday-maker travelling that way for the adventure's sake, and not as one who, bound to get over so much ground, adopts the only possible conveyance and makes the best of it. She thus reports of the first nine or ten days' life on the Veldt:—

"We have now had a real trial of trekking life, and thus far it is the greatest success..... This is how our day passes. We trek at about three in the morning till about seven. As the road is usually pretty jolty, and therefore not conducive to slumber, Mrs. Grey and I sleep on for another hour after we stop, i.e., from seven to eight. During this time the tent is put up, and some water got, if possible, for our baths. Meanwhile the men have gone out shooting. We have breakfast together on the Veldt about half-past nine or ten. After that till about half-past one is free. I sometimes sketch, but I usually want to walk as well; or I ought to be writing journal, or washing clothes, or dusting out the waggon, or skinning birds, or darning my stockings (especially the last); and the time available is all too short. At one we have a cup of cocoa and a biscuit, and then pack up for another two hours' trek from two to four. One has to pack everything in most carefully, as otherwise it would be either jolted to pieces or tossed out. Washstand, campstools, ladder, books, &c., are all located in our waggon, and have to be taken in and out at each trek..... From ten to three is the only quiet time for sleeping, so one tries to make the most of it. The 'boys' usually sleep under the waggons. Almost the only drawback of the life is the dirt and dust. For the first week the roads were muddy, and our buck-waggon got 'stuck' several times—once for about eight hours. They had to use twenty pair of oxen to pull it out, taking the spans from the other waggons, and even then only succeeded after 'off-loading' and much digging in front of the wheels."

A few days later the contented spirit that animated the party underwent a further test, which is thus referred to:—

"For some days past the water has been dirty and scarce. It is often so dirty that you can't see the bottom of a cup which is half full of it, and this we not only wash in, but drink; and Mr. Grey says it is remarkably good. But the tea does taste very nasty at times. I am becoming thankful for small mercies. When I left home I thought tea without cream poor stuff. Then I became thankful for fresh milk. Now tea with preserved milk, if made with clean water, is quite delicious, and even with dirty water is tolerable."

While at Fort Victoria Miss Balfour and her friends made some interesting expeditions—one to the great Zimbabwe ruins, where they "stayed two days, and would have liked to stay twenty," and one to two Makalanga kraals, which are described as "built on two smooth rounded granite kopjes, rising like huge blisters on the grassy plain," and where the inhabitants came out to meet them,

"singing, dancing, and waving their knobkerries. The women joined with prolonged howls, at the same time holding their hands upright in front of their faces with the palms together, and moving one hand a little back and forwards from the other, so as to produce a wobbling in the note. These women had their bodies tattooed in horizontal lines close together.The singing was much of the character we had heard before, only here the tenors and basses were more or less separated into groups, and at times the singing was like a catch, different people coming in at different times."

These people, in common with the Mashonese in general, were pleased at the conquest of the Matabele, but disappointed in some of their expectations touching the appliances that accompany civilized occupants of their country. "When the telegraph wire was put up they had an idea that no Matabele would be able to pass under it without being killed," and they believed a traction engine to be a weapon of prodigious and far-reaching destructive power.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter in this book is an account of a visit paid by the party to the old chief Chipangu, on their way from Fort Salisbury down to Beira, in order to procure guides to the ruins contiguous to his kraal. The old man is described as

"tall, thin, bent; without a single hair on his scalp, but with a thin grey moustache and beard in a circle round his mouth, wearing for sole garment an old worn-out green greatcoat with brass buttons, reaching well below his knees."

Yet he was not without dignity. A representation that Miss Balfour was a friend of Mr. Selous prevailed on him to grant the services of a guide, or rather to command such guidance to be given, for the ruins in question are in close proximity to graves which the natives have superstitious reasons for avoiding. The stones employed in the masonry of these mysterious remains are like those at Zimbabwe, "wedge shaped and beautifully fitted together in even rows without mortar." The old chief treated the party to good Kaffir beer on their return to the kraal, and beamed with satisfaction over a present of beads poured into his hands in return for his complaisance.

Miss Balfour's choice of words occasionally provokes criticism, but in the spirit of her work there is no jarring note. Neither South African politics nor persons identified with politics are touched upon throughout these genial pages. The illustrations by the author are excellent sketches.

Social England. By Various Writers, edited by H. D. Traill, D.C.L.—Vol. IV. *From the Accession of James I. to the Death of Anne.* (Cassell & Co.)

THE fourth volume of 'Social England' deals with the Stuart period. Its merits and defects are much the same as those of its immediate predecessor, and, like it, it is distinctly better than the two earlier volumes dealing with the Middle Ages. The strange want of editing which allowed so many of the writers in earlier volumes to contradict each other or the truth has for the most part been remedied. Perhaps traces of this spirit may still be said to remain in the curious policy of *laissez faire* which allows an Anglican and a Puritan to write in succes-

sion on the religious history of the seventeenth century, and accords to both full liberty to air their diametrically different points of view. But those who remember the way in which advocates of the Teuton, the Roman, and the Celt contradicted each other in the pages of the first volume will see in the ecclesiastical papers of Mr. Hutton and Dr. Brown, which apart from their bias are quite well done, no very great cause for complaint.

Though editorial vigilance has become much sharper than in earlier volumes, we still wish that more were done to secure uniformity of treatment. The contributors have, as a rule, done their part of the work excellently, though they might well complain both of the unnecessary subdivision of subjects and of the physical impossibility of writing a "social history" cut up into lengths so short that in this volume the chapters do not cover the average lifetime of a generation. But something more might surely have been accomplished to prevent omissions and to secure uniformity of treatment. Though so many writers contribute able articles on the religious history of the time, no one of them has found room to describe the remarkable efforts to give effect to the Presbyterian system in England, the working of which in Lancashire has been made so clear to us by the labours of Mr. W. A. Shaw. The even more interesting efforts made by parliamentary authority towards the "propagation of the Gospel" in Wales are equally ignored in the book; and these omissions by no means stand alone. On the other hand, Prof. Saintsbury's excellent literary articles now include some interesting passages on the development of our modern prose, and so do something towards filling up the strange omission of any special articles dealing with the English language after the end of the Middle Ages. For what Mr. Saintsbury says we have nothing but praise; but, like too many literary historians, Mr. Saintsbury does not sufficiently recognize the great part played in the making of modern English prose by the crowd of obscure newspaper writers and pamphleteers. The efforts of journalists to enforce their views in a style which the ordinary man could read and understand without effort did more, perhaps, than the efforts of the greater and better-known writers towards bringing about the great work of "discarding anything that was mysterious" that converted the elaborate prose of a Milton or a Clarendon into the short, plain, conversational style of the writers of the age of Dryden and Tillotson. But this is a question of personal opinion. The editor might, on the other hand, have secured a little more uniformity in the sections dealing with authorities. Some of these are extremely careful and helpful, but what is the use of referring, *à propos* of Church history, to "a great mass of pamphlet literature" and "the lives of the chief ecclesiastics of the time," and then adding that "the materials are so copious that no complete list can be given"? And if "the series of State Papers (in MS.), Domestic and Foreign, preserved at the Record Office" be referred to (p. 200), it might at least have been added that a very large portion of these had been calendared.

But when all shortcomings, either of plan

or of execution, have been noticed, it remains that 'Social England' is an increasingly useful book, each succeeding volume of which makes it more indispensable both to the intelligent general reader and to the more serious student. There is no other place where such a great mass of useful facts dealing with the seventeenth century can be found in such a compact, convenient, and readable shape. There is no article in the volume that is not useful and laborious. Even the weaker articles, such as those of Mr. Hughes on architecture and art, contain a good deal of true and interesting information, though we do not include among this Mr. Hughes's constant description of St. Paul's as the "metropolitan cathedral," and his statement that Inigo is a name common in Wales, nor do we altogether accept his extravagantly expressed denunciations of "Jacobean" architecture. Among the better sort of articles we have already spoken of Prof. Saintsbury's learned and sensible treatment of the literature of the seventeenth century. It is no small thing to have this department assigned to a writer without fads. Mr. Clowes writes very interestingly on the navy, making particularly good use of the quaint diary of Henry Teonge. Miss Bateson treats very amusingly of social life, and Dr. Creighton still discourses well on public health, though he falls into the serious error of quoting almost as if it were historic fact the local colouring of Defoe's romances. The political summaries are very well done by Mr. A. L. Smith and Mr. Hassall, and there are several excellent little bits of work by writers like Mr. Hewins, who have not sufficient scope given them to show their full force. The whole book is eminently solid and creditable, and, despite some shortcomings, deserves our warm praises.

Studies in Early Victorian Literature. By Frederic Harrison. (Arnold.)

The Greater Victorian Poets. By Hugh Walker, M.A. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S book would have been more acceptable if he had omitted the first chapter, in which he gives his view of the characteristics of Victorian literature. He starts by saying that there is no special characteristic to distinguish Victorian literature as something in itself:—

"Our *Zeitgeist* flashes all across the heavens at once..... Compare a poem of William Morris with one by Lewis Morris. Compare Swinburne's 'Songs and Sonnets' with Matthew Arnold's 'Obermann'; Rudyard Kipling's 'Ballads' with 'The Light of Asia,'"

which simply means that Mr. Frederic Harrison is not far enough away from the writers he criticizes to distinguish what is to be permanent from the transitory. He might as well try to prove that there is nothing specially characteristic in eighteenth century literature by insisting that Fielding and Richardson were contemporaries, or in Restoration literature by suggesting that Dryden was to be compared to Blackmore. But at the end he seems to repent himself, and to come to the conclusion, if we understand him rightly, that the characteristic of this age is that it is "lady-like"; but for that purpose he is obliged to contrast Fielding, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Trol-

lope, who drank "intensely with both hands from the cup of life," with George Eliot, Mr. Meredith, Louis Stevenson, Mr. Howells, and Mr. James, who "look on life from a private box"; to deny to Mr. Meredith the title of a great novelist, and to talk this sort of rubbish about Louis Stevenson and Mr. Kipling:—

"Try to get out of modern democratic uniformity and decorum, and you may as well try to get out of your skin. Mr. Stevenson was driven to playing at Robinson Crusoe in the Pacific, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling once seemed bent on dying in a tussle with Fuzzy Wuzzy in the Soudan. But it is no good. A dirty savage is no longer a romantic being. And as to the romance of the wigwam, it reminds me of the Jews who keep the Feast of Tabernacles by putting up some boughs in a backyard."

However, the subsequent essays, though somewhat grandiloquently described in the preface as attempts at "a mature estimate of the permanent influence and artistic achievement of some of the principal prose writers in the earlier half of the reign of our Queen," are better than the introduction promises. Mr. Harrison, while apt occasionally to repeat himself, writes an easy, unobtrusive style, and talks not unpleasantly about some of the authors. The essay on Disraeli is excellent; Mr. Harrison, without nigardliness, gives the great Tory writer the place he deserves as the most brilliant writer of political fiction that England has produced. About Thackeray he is interesting: he acknowledges with some unwillingness that there is a cynical tone in his writings, but he is rather puzzled to explain it. His explanation seems to resolve itself to this, that although Thackeray has portrayed virtuous characters, he does not dwell on them or allow the reader to dwell on them with anything like the attention which he devotes to the scoundrels. The point, surely, rather is this: not that he is sparing with his good characters, but that he makes them such foolish creatures that one is inclined to say, "Well, if virtue must be silly like Amelia or dull like Dobbin, Heaven preserve us from virtuous folk." In the whole range of Thackeray there is hardly a good character that his readers can sincerely respect; and that is really the secret of his cynicism. In the essay on Carlyle, though Mr. Harrison admires some of his work, there is rather a patronizing air which is out of place about such a great writer. A passage like the following is an instance: he is talking of Carlyle's

"insolence, which treats the public men of France during a whole generation as mere subjects for ribaldry and caricature. From this uniform mockery, Mirabeau and Bonaparte, two of the least worthy of them, are almost alone exempted. This is a blunder in art as well as a moral and historical offence. Men like Condorcet, Danton, Hoche, Carnot, not to name a score of other old Conventioneaux, soldiers and leaders, were pure, enlightened, and valorous patriots—with a breadth of soul and social sympathies and hopes that tower far above the insular prejudices and Hebrew traditions of a Scotch Cameronian *littérateur*—poet, genius, and moralist though he also was himself."

This is Mr. Harrison's opinion, but it is not a criticism of Carlyle; and even as far as it goes it is unjust, because, to name only one, among the strongest impressions left by 'The French Revolution' is that Danton was a great man, if not an heroic patriot.

The criticism on George Eliot, on the other hand, is extremely interesting and well written. Mr. Harrison does not lend himself to the spirit of depreciation which is common now in criticisms of her work, though he is by no means blind to the faults of her later novels; he also seizes upon what is really a very important characteristic of her writings—that she was the first novelist who wrote novels with a deep sense of responsibility; whether this was a merit or not is questionable, of course, but so it was. Of Anthony Trollope, Mr. Harrison does not seem to have much to say, as he rather tends to repeat himself in the space he has allotted to that author; but there is a pleasant picture of Anthony Trollope the man, derived from personal acquaintance, which gives interest to the essay.

We have not mentioned all the essays, but it will be seen that the majority are about novelists; and in fact, out of the nine writers criticized, only two are not writers of fiction. This is an exceedingly interesting fact as illustrating the general bent of Victorian literature exclusive of poetry. In sum, Mr. Harrison's book, though in no way remarkable, is suggestive very often when he appears to us most wrong, and with a few exceptions presents a sane and common-sense criticism of great authors.

Prof. Walker's volume is confined to Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, and Browning, and is chiefly concerned with their teaching and criticism of life; the purely sensuous aspect of their poetry, or, as it might be put, their essentially poetical position, if not absolutely neglected, being left very much on one side. Of course, as Prof. Walker does not in his introduction profess to undertake more than he actually accomplishes in this respect, there is no definite cause of complaint against him, though it must be confessed that the insistence on the ethical and philosophical side of Matthew Arnold's poetry especially is apt to create a somewhat false idea. Not that Prof. Walker does not genuinely admire Arnold, but Arnold's teaching and view of life is the last thing for which his poetry is really loved: his is a chilling anti-social doctrine at best, and would hardly be interesting except historically were it not for the music of the language in which it is enshrined and for the sense of beauty with which the rather thin pessimism is clothed. The fact is that Matthew Arnold had no teaching in a real sense to impart: he only heard "the melancholy, long, withdrawing roar" of faith, and hoped there might be a better time coming; but he had no reason for his hope. On the other hand, as the singer of the vague despondency which so many have felt Matthew Arnold is unsurpassed.

In dealing with Browning and Tennyson Prof. Walker is more effective. Browning, of course, had strong convictions, which appear prominently in all his poetry; and in carefully tracing out his turn of thought from the beginning, and showing how far it became modified in the course of his life, and in pointing out his attitude to nature, social questions, science, and faith, Prof. Walker has done useful work. As far as this process is possible when dealing with Tennyson's much vaguer views, Prof. Walker seems to have done it as well as

such a thing can be done, though perhaps he is rather inclined to over-value the importance of what seem to be far more moods than convictions definitely reasoned out.

The most valuable piece of purely literary criticism in the book is the chapter on the dramas, which is really a most admirable account of the elements of success in the three poets' dramatic work and of the reason why none of them—except, perhaps, 'Becket'—has ever proved successful as a play. Especially suggestive is this criticism on Browning's plays:—

"Their characters are formed and their destiny fixed by that [past action], the play does not show them in the making. Contrast this with Shakespeare's method.....The catastrophe does not spring from something which lies behind the play, but from what is enacted in its course.....But all Valence is present in his speeches. The character is formed beforehand, not developed as the play proceeds."

It must be confessed that Prof. Walker's hand is heavy. His style is unfortunately commonplace, and his method is not attractive. He actually plods through almost every poem of his three authors in their chronological order, supplying brief criticisms and remarks, and it is only in the second half of the book that he deals with more general questions from a broader standpoint. Though, too, the criticism as a whole is industriously sane and safe, he occasionally makes some rather curious observations. Somehow the following remark about 'In Memoriam' sounds an almost impossible thing to say:—

"Thus considerable, if not quite sufficient, relief is given to what must otherwise have been in a poem of such length a most unwholesome iteration of a gloomy train of thought."

Mr. Walker may certainly be called a safe and helpful guide at least for a course of Browning reading, though he is undoubtedly dull and must not be thought to have said the last word on the subject.

NEW NOVELS.

Gathering Clouds: a Tale of the Days of St. Chrysostom. By Frederic W. Farrar, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

We fear that, whether viewed as fiction or as history, Dean Farrar's new "historic tale" cannot be recommended as possessing much literary value. Apart from the continuity of the scenes connected with the life of St. Chrysostom, there is practically no plot. The author has obviously tried to acquire a smattering of the mechanics of the conventional historical novel, but he does not know enough about them to achieve the most modest success. There is a certain merit in his narration of some of the stirring events of St. Chrysostom's career; but these have been well told long ago by other writers, and there is no originality in his treatment. All the fictitious parts, which are due to the invention of the author himself, are painfully dull. Still, as it is clear that the Dean's chief aim is not entertainment, but edification, it is only fair not to dwell on the defects of his work as fiction, and to proceed at once to consider it as history.

As history it is surprisingly bad. On the lines which Dean Farrar marked out for

himself, he was entitled to give reins to his imagination, and a writer of historic fiction is not only permitted but bound to make use of anachronisms or any other kinds of inaccuracy when they suit the purposes of his art. But inaccuracies which do not help the plot or the artistic effect may be justly set down as due to the author's lack of acquaintance with his period. In a good novelist we can condone many such ignorances; but, if Dean Farrar makes mistakes, he cannot urge this plea. Nor apparently has he any idea that such a plea might be necessary. With a curious pretentiousness he lays claim, in his preface, to an accuracy which true historians like Bishop Stubbs or Bishop Creighton would never think of professing:—

"In reading this story, then, the reader will be presented with an historic picture in which fiction has been allowed free play as regards matters which do not affect the important facts, but of which every circumstance bearing on my main design is rigidly accurate, or, at any rate, is derived from the authentic testimony of contemporary Pagans, and of the Saints and Fathers of the Church of God."

We can only say that the writer who with a light heart claims to have achieved "rigid" accuracy displays lack of knowledge of elementary facts of history which are familiar to every intelligent student of the 'Decline and Fall.' When Chrysostom is presented to Arcadius, he finds that emperor surrounded by "the four Prætorian Prefects" (vol. i. p. 150); and when he is invited some days later to dine at the imperial table, he meets them again (p. 160). This shows a strange misconception of the administrative system and the political situation. The only Prætorian Prefect likely to have been at Constantinople was the Prefect of the East. The only other Prætorian Prefect who might have been there was the Prefect of Illyricum. The presence of the Prefects of Gaul and Italy was simply an impossibility. Apart from the circumstance that they could not leave the immense territories of which they were the civil governors, the strained, almost hostile relations existing between the courts of Arcadius and Honorius make the introduction of the Western ministers at the Eastern Court—and that, too, as if it were the most natural place in the world to find them—peculiarly grotesque.

But for the Dean of Canterbury the work of Diocletian and Constantine is as if it had never been wrought. He knows so little of the new monarchy that he transports the obsolete institutions of the Principate into the end of the fourth century. It will hardly be believed, but it is true, that he imagines the Prætorian Guard to exist still, and the Prætorian Prefect to be still a military officer (see vol. i. pp. 249, 253, 255).

Dean Farrar loses no opportunity of airing his familiarity with the official titles which were in use at the time of which he treats. It is a pity that he did not give himself the trouble to ascertain with even approximate correctness what titles were used and what they meant. We are introduced (i. 150) to the presence of "a number of courtiers in all the ranks of Byzantine officialism—*perfectissimi, egregii, illustres, and spectabiles.*" Now, so far as we know, the class of *egregii*

had ceased to exist at least fifty years before the reign of Arcadius; and the *perfectissime* was also virtually a thing of the past, surviving in the case only of the Governor of Dalmatia. It can hardly be assumed that these two ranks are introduced, by a pardonable anachronism, for the sake of enhancing the effect of the author's picture of the Court; for, if so, why is the really existing rank of the *clarissimi* omitted? And why are the ranks mentioned in this odd order? The secret comes out in later passages of the book. The reader may wonder when he finds the Emperor and Empress attended by "crowds of *perfectissimi* and *illustres*" (i. 170); but he will not grasp the full significance of all this until he reads in vol. ii. that Arcadius confers the title of *illustris* on Philip, a youth who had been the attendant of Chrysostom, and that this young man afterwards becomes a *spectabilis*, and is ultimately raised to the highest dignity of *clarissimus* (ii. 356). What should we think of a novel dealing with modern England, in which the hero was first made a duke, then a marquis, and finally, to crown his career, an earl?

Dean Farrar speaks, in a tone of easy intimacy, of the "testimony of contemporary pagans" in the passage which we cited from his preface. Now one of the most important pagan authorities for the reign of Arcadius is the historian Zosimus; and Dean Farrar volunteers some information in regard to him. Vol. i. p. 86, we learn that Libanius (before A.D. 395) quoted in proof of a certain allegation "Pagans like Eunapius, Zosimus, and Ammianus Marcellinus." And in vol. ii., p. 19, we find Zosimus mentioned as if he were a contemporary of Chrysostom. Both these references are wholly unnecessary; the author presents his readers with them out of the abundance of his ignorance. Zosimus did not write till the second half of the fifth century. Eugegraphia was a lady in high position at Constantinople who took a prominent part in the intrigues against John Chrysostom. She was not a particularly admirable person, but she was not quite so bad as to deserve to be called out of her name. But in this book she masquerades under the appellation "Epi-graphia"; while all the other historical personages retain their rightful names. We began to fancy that Dean Farrar must have been fortunate enough to discover some new evidence, perhaps a new MS. of Palladius; but the character of the rest of his work suggests a different explanation.

Many other instances might be adduced, but these are sufficient to show how much Dean Farrar's "rigid accuracy" is worth, backed though it be by an appeal to the authentic testimony of "the Saints and Fathers of the Church of God." As there is a distinct tendency and purpose in his work to revive the old obscurantist view that, in Mr. Lecky's words (quoted with approval in the preface to 'Gathering Clouds'), the Byzantine Empire "constitutes, without a single exception, the most thoroughly base and despicable form that civilization has yet assumed," it has seemed desirable to expose, in a longer notice than the book deserves, the nature of Dean Farrar's qualifications to be an historical student or an historical instructor.

An Electric Spark. By George Manville Fenn. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. FENN is an inexhaustible weaver of plots; but he is most likable as a frank inventor of adventurous yarns, and least admirable when he sets forth to handle the delicacies of character. It is not possible to take much interest in the circumstantial narrative of the fraud, involving the sale of a State secret to a foreign government, by which the supercilious Brant Dalton endeavours to ruin his uncle's collaborator in an invention, a rival who has also the presumption to raise his eyes to his employer's daughter. The best character in the book is the confidential clerk who shares with Paul Wynyan the hatred of the nephew.

The Old Pastures. By Mrs. Leith Adams. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE love story of Bernard Cardew, supposed heir of a high county position and large estate, and the gently educated bookseller's daughter, is innocent enough, if not violently exciting; much is made of the difference of rank, which Joanna is supposed to be too unsophisticated to perceive, and much of the wide social aims to which Bernard's eyes are opened by her influence, he having attained to manhood without having apparently read a newspaper or seen a crowded street. The youth, however, fatuous as he is, is thoroughly honest, and quite incapable of doing "Joan" any wrong, though his ready renunciation of her in the face of social pressure is a trifle tame. There is a mystery in readiness affecting Cardew Towers, which emerges in due time from the machine, and leads to a conventional *dénouement*. The story is not without merit. Some of the Warwickshire villagers are individualized, and Amos Digger is not an impossible rustic. We have not seldom found a deep-rooted belief in the superior sagacity of the countryman and a contempt for the cockney among the old labourers, though the modern youth is more apt to ape the townsman. But the impossible jargon, half Scotch, half a jumble of dialects, which is put into the mouths of these Midlanders is destructive of all sense of reality. Nor do we think the good Thomas Goldie other than a stage farmer; his modes of thought are as antiquated as his velvet and other properties. The idyllic feudalism of the villagers is absolutely untrue to modern life. A dull and dogged hostility to the squire and the parson is far more common in sweet Auburn and other hamlets. The whole episode of the supposed witch, Mary Gilbert, is unnatural. No one ever called a woman a "warlock"; and the superstitious cruelty of the rustics would not have been restrained by any sentimental considerations.

Kincaid's Widow. By the Author of 'Citoyenne Jacqueline.' (Smith, Elder & Co.)

TWO domestic tragedies have been utilized for the purposes of fiction in the present work. The name of the lady who expiated her crime under "the maiden" is derived from that Mistress Livingston or Kincaid who rid herself of her tyrannical husband by the hands of Weir the serving-man, the cruel

method of whose punishment (he was broken on the wheel) is narrated in Piteairn's 'Criminal Trials.' The event of which the details are more closely followed in the story is the death (some four score years afterwards) of James Baillie, second Lord Forrester, stabbed with a sword in his own garden by his niece and mistress, Christian Hamilton, the wife of one Nimmo, a merchant in Edinburgh. Fountainhall's 'Historical Notices' is the authority for the more recent tragedy. The spectral bones of this grim drama and its actors have been revived and clothed upon with considerable success. Lord Wedderburn is one of those untempered types of wickedness of which semi-feudal Scotland in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries seems to have been the prolific mother. Venerated in youth with a hard crust of Puritanism, and reverting in the days of Cavalier reaction to a more natural, but not less hateful garb of profligacy, the provincial noble combines the faults without the virtues of either faction, while a certain thoroughness and audacity exclude the mitigating inconsistencies which serve to modify the vicious traits of softer natures. We wish we could believe that in 1679 there were few Scottish lairds like Wedderburn. Of course, in the revelation of domestic wickedness, the gruesome story stands alone. The life of Wedderburn Castle as described by the novelist, the hostility of Babby and Bell to their younger sister, the gradual and heartbreaking disillusionment of Ailie, are set forth with plausibility. Not without merit is the study of the undisciplined, but not inhuman nature of the fierce and passionate Kirsten Kennedy, Kincaid's widow—the "grandest, bonniest, wittiest lady" poor Ailie had ever beheld—the "stout-hearted quean," as the crowd said round the scaffold. Among the ghosts that walk round Wedderburn Castle, hers is likely to be among the most impressive, even to such as, like the ancient serving-maid in the tale, "hae nae great broo o' ghaists."

On the Track of a Storm. By Owen Hall. (Chatto & Windus.)

'ON THE TRACK OF A STORM' is badly put together, and this faulty construction causes the main episodes and incidents of the story to be repeated by different witnesses, and thus a feeling of tedium is engendered by what would be otherwise a most stirring book. The way in which the victim of a miscarriage of justice and his own generous instincts tells his tale of wrong is sometimes vivid and forcible. There are a good many improbabilities in the troubled career of the so-called highwayman and convict; but as some of them are romantic and exciting readers may not unwillingly follow them.

The Education of Antonia. By F. Emily Phillips. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE merits of Miss Phillips's novel outweigh certain defects which probably arise from a desire to give good measure and write nothing that is not effective. It is a pardonable error, but apt to betray the beginner into exhausting length of sentences, and sometimes into efforts of intensity that overreach their meaning:—

"Antonia's thought hurt itself against his impenetrability."

"That to take the sword is to perish by the sword was in Owen's troubled regard of the long duel between his grandfather and John."

"Owen Tenterden, the clever brother he, and Antonia decided immediately beyond all question the handsome brother, slighter than John, with an active youthfulness that seemed due to a certain enthusiasm of nature so that he never could grow old, at once detected in the quick intelligence of his glance direct as his brother's, but bright rather than so keen sweetened by an unfeigned kindness into an aspect very winning."

This self-conscious exuberance of style occasionally mars a narrative which, nevertheless, is forcible and suggestive.

Lady Lovan. By Agnes Farrell. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THE author of 'Lady Lovan' labours under the triple obsession of the sex question, the marriage laws, and Socialism; and the result is a somewhat violent contribution to the fiction of revolt and what may not unfairly be styled mass prejudice. "All the robbery and degradation of the vast mass of the nation"—such is the conclusion of the heroine, who evidently acts as spokeswoman of the author's views—"was carried on to produce this miserable mob of gilded supercilious idiots—men and women as devoid of brains as they were of all moral or personal worth." Rank, fashion, and social respectability are throughout the book synonymous with vice, dissipation, and animalism. "There is no vulgarity to match the vulgarity of sentiment of an aristocrat," while the "leisured class" is represented as "a ludicrous, contemptible, and hateful blunder." The extreme bitterness of Miss Farrell's tone is to be regretted, since she writes with force and even passion. Converts are not won by abuse and exaggeration, and Miss Farrell's pictures of "gentlemen and ladies"—the especial detestation of her hero and heroine—are just as extravagant as those of the early Ouida, though their points of view are poles apart.

A Question of Instinct. By Morley Roberts. (Henry & Co.)

It is most sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Morley Roberts will never again attempt an "analytical study" of this kind. He has shown considerable talent, in the various volumes of short stories which he has published, by a reckless and picturesque description of adventurous incidents; but this is a hopeless failure in every way. The subject of the study is of the sort which can only be excused by admirable treatment, as it is about one of those excessively dreary people who seek to palliate their libidinous tastes by special pleas about their individual temperaments, and the treatment is very far from admirable. The man is no more like a real man than a page of the book; and it could not be expected that Mr. Roberts could make a man with any verisimilitude when he says about men generally: "Clubs, beer, travel, billiards, adventures, barmaids, and other strange women—that's what men really like." Miller is really a mere senseless bundle of brutalities. Of the two women, Isabel seems less unreal than the other characters, but even she hardly lives. In short, this is a disagreeable book, unrelieved by any merit.

At the Sign of the Ostrich. By Charles James. (Chapman & Hall.)

Is there going to be a revival of Harrison Ainsworth? To judge from Mr. James's last story, it would seem like it; for his business of collapsing beds, inns of ill repute with branches of streams flowing below them, old families with domestic skeletons, and so forth, is very like what was favoured by that delight of our not too critical youth. In all respects Mr. James seems to be somewhat of either a survival or a revival in his narrative method. At least, readers do not as a rule meet with the interjection "Gad!" in modern fiction, nor with soliloquies by handsome young men about "roof-trees blasted to the root," even when the period of the story is the end of the last century. The comic chorus, too, is perhaps rather out of fashion; and the constant repetition of a little joke, such as, in the present instance, that of the watchmaker who had swallowed a peach-stone, is very much so. However, one convention is as good as another; and this kind of thing is wholesomer than "problems." The only fault we have to find with Mr. James is that he has mixed fact and fiction in rather an awkward way. Langley Park is too real a place to be peopled with purely imaginary owners at a date not much more than a century ago.

The Signora. By Percy Andraee. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

A YOUNG Englishman goes out climbing by himself in the country familiar to newspaper writers and novelists, but unknown to maps or gazetteers, as "the Bavarian Tyrol." In a non-existent region anything may happen, so he is punished for his recklessness by getting bowled over by a fall of stones on a slope so moderate that "the ground was covered with loose rocks." He is picked up, taken to the neighbouring village, and nursed mainly by a deaf and dumb girl, whom he had rescued on the previous day from ill-treatment. When he departs, to show his gratitude he makes arrangements for her education, goes abroad for a long time, gets ruined by a rascally solicitor, and returns to find that he has to work for his living. The deaf and dumb girl has also disappeared from Leipzig, where he had placed her, leaving no trace. By-and-by a wonderful Italian singer, with a companion afflicted in a similar manner to Seymour's favourite, comes to London. He is brought into relations with them, and various events ensue. The theme, as will be seen, is not particularly novel; but Mr. Andraee has contrived—by doing, it must be owned, great violence to probabilities—to give it a new development. We do not propose to indicate the nature of this, for upon it depends such little interest as the story possesses. Otherwise this is a decorous and gentlemanly novel, of a somewhat conventional, not to say commonplace order, using these terms in the sense that they had before recent fashions set in. Now perhaps we ought to call it exceptional and eccentric.

GENEALOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Genealogist. New Series. Vol. XI. (Bell & Sons.)—This is the first volume of this old-established periodical that has appeared under

the editorship of Mr. Forsyth Harwood. Its most noteworthy, or at least startling paper is Mr. J. H. Lea's 'Lee of Pocklington,' making a charge which certainly seems to require full investigation. According to him, the College of Arms, in spite of its precautions and the great care it now devotes to examination, has been led to accept, as proved, a pedigree resting on an entry in a parish register which, he alleges, has been tampered with. His case is set out with a powerful array of evidence, and genealogists would like to hear what the College has to say to it. The small parish registers of Ollerton and Wellow, Notts, are printed in this volume by Dr. Marshall; and Mr. Jewers commences those of Street, co. Somerset, which he is elaborately editing with a wealth of genealogical information. Mr. Clay's edition of Dugdale's 'Visitation of Yorkshire,' bringing it down to date, is a contribution of considerable value, though we always regret to see a Visitation brought out in scattered instalments. Mr. Watson, who possesses probably a unique knowledge of foreign genealogy in the Middle Ages, continues his erudite but ponderous papers on the seize quartiers of the kings and queens of England; and Mr. Oswald Barron commences the 'Parliamentary Roll of Arms.' Inquisitions post Mortem from Henry VIII. to Charles I., and marriages at St. Dunstan-in-the-East, with some wills and administrations from the Court of Delegates, and a paper on the service of heirs in the constabulary of Haddington, complete the materials for genealogy. General Wrottesley continues his 'Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls,' and Mr. Round, Mr. Keith Murray, Mr. Glazebrook, and others contribute pedigrees and papers. The miscellaneous character of the magazine is well kept up, and the modern critical school ably represented.

A Handbook to Ancient Courts of Probate and Depositories of Wills. By G. W. Marshall. (Horace Cox.)—This is a useful addition to the tools of the working genealogist. The author has compiled a calendar of over three hundred courts, and has stated in each case the earliest date of its documents, and the place at which the wills proved in it are now preserved. The sphere of the court's jurisdiction is also, where necessary, appended. Dr. Marshall's knowledge of all matters connected with testamentary research has enabled him to add valuable annotations as to the quarters in which calendars or abstracts of wills may be found in print or MS. It is probable that further research will reveal other mediæval courts of probate. Several wills, for instance, are recorded on the early court-rolls of Colchester, as yet uncalendared. Dr. Marshall has not noticed the valuable calendar of wills proved 1500-2, when the see of Canterbury was vacant, nor those of abstracts of wills at St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. Nor would most people think of looking under "Husting" for wills proved in the London Court of Hustings. Indeed, we cannot find that court in the index at all. We trust that this little handbook may lead the way to a far larger undertaking—a reference list to all wills printed in full or in abstract. Such a list would be prized in America even more highly than here. Mr. Joseph Foster began one among his many undertakings, but it is probably beyond the power of any single individual. The Congress of Archaeological Societies, which has already dealt with parish registers, might perhaps take it in hand.

The History of the Granville Family. By Roger Granville. (Exeter, Pollard.)—It is difficult to know how one should treat this volume of impressive appearance. The key-note is struck on the title-page, where the family is said to be "traced back to Rollo, first Duke of Normandy," and in the preface, where the author declares that his main object is to remind all those "who hold the honoured name of Granville that they

— fetch their life and being
From men of royal siege."

Now few families are more worthy to have their history written than that which Sir Richard and Sir Bevil Grenville made illustrious. A really trustworthy record of this great West-Country house would be welcome; but it is to be feared that the work Mr. Granville has produced may prevent our obtaining what we want. From a genealogical standpoint it has rarely been our fate to meet with so hopelessly incompetent a performance. We have seen it stated that "a fabulous pedigree was concocted for this family in the seventeenth century, making them descend from Robert FitzHamon; but this descent is absolutely without proof." In this volume they are traced from an alleged brother of Robert, "Richard de Granville," but there is not even an attempt to prove that Robert had such a brother. Yet the whole story of the "royal siege" and the lineal descent from Duke Rollo rests upon this foundation. The chief interest of the tale in our eyes lies in the parallel it presents to the "Hapsburg" descent of the Fieldings; for, as that was concocted to enable the Fieldings to assume, under Charles II., the title of Counts of Hapsburg, &c., so the Granville descent from Rollo bore the desired fruit in that astounding warrant (1661) which recognized the first Earl of Bath as successor to Robert FitzHamon in the Norman "earldom" of "Corboil"! "All Fitzhamon's titles," we learn, "according to Norman law, descended to his brother Richard de Granville, and were borne by him and his posterity," &c. The fact that Robert left a daughter, who inherited his English and Norman possessions, and would have inherited an "earldom" if he had one, is of course ignored. Fuller, in his "Worthies," compared the alleged successor, Richard de Granville, to "the patriarch Abraham," although not on the ground that, according to the author, this remarkable man had "a considerable position" in William's army at Hastings, founded Neath Abbey in 1129 (sixty-three years later), and subsequently lived at Bideford "in great honour and reputation." Longevity must have been a family feature, for Ralf (a son of Richard) is said to have witnessed a charter which must have been previous to 1077, his son Eustace being Constable of the Tower in 1215. We really cannot do more than allude to the wild statements of the author; his ingenuous confession that "correcting proof has proved a real stumbling-block to him" may account for the strange perversion of mediæval names; but as he tells us that "the accuracy of dates and facts is, I hope, quite correct," we are forced to sound a note of warning. We must also protest against the famous Grenvilles being systematically converted into "Granvilles." It is by no means certain that the name is derived, as the author assumes, from Granville; in the Gloucester "carta" of 1166 the entry (unquoted by the author) runs "Feodum quod fuit Ricardi de Greinville vij milites." It is as tenants of the honour of Gloucester that the family first emerge. The house appears to have become extinct in the male line 120 years ago, and though we are told, on the opening page, that "one family at least represents it in the female line," its representatives seem to be many, with the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Ellesmere, and Earl Granville at their head. Owing to a flaw in the chart pedigree, the founder of the family now bearing the name is left in the position of Melchisedek. As the work, we learn, "only pretends to be a compilation from the writings of well-known authors," we need say no more than that it contains a number of Grenville letters of the seventeenth century, which are excellent reading. Unfortunately there is nothing to show which of them are printed for the first time. The photographs illustrating the book are decidedly successful.

SHORT STORIES.

THE horrors of realism have of late years well-nigh driven tales of the unseen out of the field. Such a volume, therefore, as Mrs. Alfred Baldwin's *The Shadow on the Blind, and other Ghost Stories* (Dent & Co.), has the initial merit of comparative unfamiliarity to recommend it. Apart from that the author shows considerable skill in working up to a climax. It might reasonably be urged that she is rather too fond of a fatal dénouement, while the prominence assigned to the story which gives its name to the collection is hardly warranted by its interest, which is far inferior to that of the excellent tale of Scottish second sight or 'The Real and the Counterfeit,' where the ingenious tragic close is heightened by the cheerful and even jocular preliminaries. Mr. Symington's illustrations are pleasing rather than powerful, but certainly deserved acknowledgment on the title-page.

Wandering Heath. By Q. (Cassell & Co.)—Q should pull himself together; he never writes anything but good English, and his stories are never actually stupid, but they occasionally seem to drift away into nothingness. Sometimes, indeed, his motives are of so thin a description that one feels that no one without the assured position of Q would venture to print the stories they suggest to him. Of such, for example, in this book are 'Wrestlers' and 'The Looe Die-Hards,' and one might say the same of 'The Roll Call of the Reef'—even a short story seems to provide paraphernalia too elaborate for such trifles. But while there is nothing of engrossing interest in this volume, one or two of the stories and sketches are amusing. The best two sketches to our mind are the two letters which describe the local politics of "Troy"; these are really humorous, and on the face of them do not pretend to have any special story. 'The Bishop of Eucalyptus,' which has been much praised, is certainly good; but it would have been more praiseworthy if it were not so very obviously modelled on Bret Harte's stories to much the same effect. The last two "experiments," as they are called, are rather funny, but nothing more. Altogether this volume is a feeble production for its author, and will not add to his laurels.

Peace and Rustian. By M. E. Francis (Mrs. Francis Blundell). (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)—In this book the author returns to those short sketches of village life with which she achieved her first and greatest distinction. Of the two divisions of this book, one deals with Irish and the other with Lancashire rural life, and for charm it is impossible to choose between them. Undoubtedly, however, her most successful stories are those which have least incident in them, but only attempt to give a picture of the commonplace life of her rustics. Thus 'Owd Lads,' a tale of twould labourers in which the story is so slight as to be hardly worth the name, is undoubtedly the best in the book. Then in the Irish section 'Father Pat' is as good as it can be, and so would 'Honnie' be if it were not that the touch of melodrama rather jars at the end. Mrs. Blundell should learn from her successes in this book, and from the comparative failure of her longer novels, that her power lies in quiet, uneventful sketches of rustic life, and not in the invention or treatment of incident.

THE LITERATURE OF FOLK-LORE.

The Denham Tracts. A Collection of Folk-lore by Michael Aislalie Denham, and reprinted from the Original Tracts and Pamphlets. Edited by Dr. James Hardy. 2 vols. (Nutt.)—The Folk-lore Society have done wisely in reprinting these scarce tracts, which can hardly be said to have been published till now. Mr. Denham was born at the beginning of the century at Bowes in Yorkshire, and he spent the larger part of his life as a tradesman or "general merchant" at Piercebridge, near

Gainford, Durham, where he died in 1859. He seems to have been always a recluse, but one who, being a little before his age, gave himself up to collecting local stories, traditions, songs, and what we now call folk-lore, which he was in the habit of sending to the local newspapers or distributing as leaflets and pamphlets printed at his own expense, and for the most part striking off a very few copies. Since the Folk-lore Society was founded in 1878, and the importance of this branch of what we may venture to term "collectivism" has been recognized by an increasing number of curiosity hunters, Mr. Denham's tracts have been sought for with an ever increasing vehemence among buyers of book rarities. A complete collection of the whole series, numbering twenty-one in all, is not to be found in any library, public or private. The first volume contains the reprint of seven tracts dealing with local and family traditions and characteristics, such as popular rhymes relating to the counties of Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, slogans of the north of England, and a few gleanings from the Isle of Man. It must be confessed that this *omnium gatherum* is a trifle disappointing, and there is an unconscionable bulk of chaff for all the grain that is to be found among it. Sometimes Mr. Denham's gleanings are only less foolish than the annotations which accompany them. The few scraps of song do not leave on us a particularly favourable impression of the poetry of the North, though the 'Ballad of the Orton Boggle' was worth preserving for its dialect, and the three stanzas of "a very old song" with the title 'Go to Berwick, Johnny,' have a certain swing about them that will account for their popularity. Dr. Hardy has a note on this song which seems to be almost studiously unintelligible. What is most surprising is how any one could imagine that such a stanza as the following was written in the fourteenth century, as Denham evidently did:—

Go to Berwick, Johnny,
Bring her frae the Border:
We'll cry "Fye upon ye,"
If ye let her further.
The English loons will twyne
Ye, of your winsome treasure;
And ere ye so her tyme
Your sword wi' them I'd measure.

More surprising still is it that neither Denham nor his editor seems ever to have heard of Sir Walter Scott's magnificent 'Gathering Song of Donald Dhu,' or to have entertained any suspicion that the 'Gathering Ode of the Fenwick,' which "the late Mr. William Richardson, of North Shields, published.....in one of our local prints several years ago," was anything but a rather dull imitation or parody of Scott's glorious war-song. The second volume of these tracts is more interesting and valuable than the first. There are some noteworthy scraps on plant-lore, a few curious gleanings from fairy rhymes, charms, giant stones, and hidden treasure; indeed, the Border sketches and folk-lore are well worth referring to and comparing with other collections of the same kind, but it is evident that Mr. Denham must have missed many opportunities of enriching folk-lore literature simply from not knowing what to ask for from those who could have told him so much more than he heard. How is it that there are no stories of hares, or birds, or snakes? Surely there must be some folk-lore to be picked up regarding these things, not to mention a score of other matters which a man on the watch for this kind of information might have been able to jot down two generations ago, and which it would be much more difficult to gather now. Mr. Denham can have spent but little time in hunting through Berwickshire not to have heard more of Thomas the Rhymer than he appears to have done. Thirty years ago any one with his ears open and a little tact might have easily got enough of legend, tradition, and Border doggerel, more or less connected with

the name of this bard of the Leader, to fill a small volume. Even now, a month spent in sauntering about this romantic country would be a profitable one for a member of the Folk-lore Society not in a hurry, and not too fearful of putting his hand in his pocket, or averse to smoking his pipe in the clachans. However, it must not be forgotten that these Denham tracts are a really creditable contribution to the literature of folk-lore, and that they were written almost before the word was invented. Some of the stories in these volumes would have utterly perished had they not been placed on record as they have been, and if the collectors of the future show only as much zeal and patience and vigilance as Denham did, they may easily make large additions to the information he has left behind him. The discoverer of an unknown land deserves his honour, though others may make a great deal more of the new territory than he who first planted his foot upon it.

'Reinecke Fuchs,' wrote Carlyle, "was long a House-book and universal Best-companion; it has been lectured on in Universities, quoted in Imperial council-halls; it lay on the toilette of Princesses; and was thumbed to pieces on the bench of the Artisan; we hear of grave men ranking it only next the Bible," and now, to our delight, Mr. J. Jacobs has by a happy inspiration been led to provide a version of *Reynard the Fox* (Macmillan & Co.) which children can read with ease and pleasure. This has, as he tells us, been in a great measure taken from one which "Felix Summerly" adapted from Caxton's. For our own part we hold that no better work can be done than that of setting before children in good literary form—with notes which they may take or leave, but nearly always take—books which they learn almost by heart as a pleasure, and reap the benefit of all their lives. From beginning to end the adventures of Reynard will interest the young reader, and as no beast in the book has a very high standard of conduct, the heart of the said reader will not be too much wrung by the sufferings which Reynard's opponents are called on to endure. One of the incidents in Reynard's history brings back a memory of certain ceremonies at the conclusion of a bargain seen in our own youth. The king on one of the many occasions when he has been induced to forgive the criminal under sentence of death takes up a straw from the ground and gives it to the fox, and the fox gives another straw to the king in token of the surrender of a possession. We remember having seen straws similarly exchanged in the north of England during the sale of a horse. Mr. Frank Calderon's illustrations are very good.

Most of the *Legends from River and Mountain*, by Carmen Sylva (H.M. the Queen of Roumania) and Alma Strettell (G. Allen), are fairly good. They embody several of the old legends and superstitions of the Queen's romantic country, and there is sometimes a vein of poetry running through them. Best of all is 'The Serpent Isle,' which tells of Ovid in banishment and of his pet snake, and their visit to the Isle of Serpents at the mouth of the Danube. The last half of the book contains translations from Hauff, Ziehnert, Fröhle, &c., whose stories are, of course, well known. With the exception of 'The Nixie's Cleft' they are prettily and simply translated, and will be acceptable to young readers, while folk-lorists must do their best to forgive certain amplifications and developments, and the working up of a number of varying legends into one compact whole.

The religions and customs of the East have often been reckoned a suitable field for the making of new books out of old. This being so, it is with especial cordiality that we can welcome a contribution to the subject from a standpoint practically new, from materials largely fresh, and carried out in a spirit

throughout scientific. Mr. Wm. Crooke's *Introduction to the Popular Religion and Folk-lore of Northern India* (Allahabad, Government Press), "written," as he tells us, "in the scanty intervals of a District Officer's life in India," does him the greatest credit, and it is only to be wished that more of our officials in the remoter parts of the empire would similarly employ their spare time. To quote his opening words: "Many books have been written.....on the official religion of the Hindus; but.....this is the first attempt to bring together some of the information available on the popular beliefs of the races of Northern India." The main divisions of the work are the cult of the minor and local deities or "godlings," that of spirits of the dead, and that of animals and other natural objects. To these are added chapters on magic and on rural ceremonies. Under the head of the "Evil Eye" the supposed magic powers of the European, "to the rustic, a strange inscrutable person," are amusingly described: "In popular belief his nails, like those of the Rākshasa [demon], distil a deadly poison, and hence he is afraid to eat with his fingers, as all reasonable people do, and prefers to use a knife and fork." The various customs are abundantly illustrated from similar practices in other lands. From the far west of the author's native island we may add some instances, as, for example, nude processions as a charm for rain (still said to be practised in Connaught) and the recent painful case of witch-burning near Clonmel. The work concludes with a full, though rather inaccurately printed bibliography and a good index.

ECONOMIC LITERATURE.

MESSRS. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co. publish *The Cotton Trade in England and on the Continent*, by Dr. von Schulze-Gaevernitz, translated from the German by Mr. Oscar Hall: a work which appeared in the columns of the *Textile Mercury*. The editor of that journal contributes a preface in which he states among other things that in the period which "intervened between the English Revolution of 1688 and the French Revolution" "there was little of intellectual activity." We should have thought that the English Augustan age and the age of Voltaire and Rousseau, not to speak of the philosophers, hardly deserved to be treated in this fashion. The comparison by the author between Germany and England is very close indeed. The author tells us a good deal which goes to correct the impression derived from English manufacturing publications, which merely contrast the rate of wages and draw the inference that the English manufacturer is worse off than his German competitor. Among the many conditions which the author names as favouring England, there is one which is sometimes reversed in English argument. We are often assured that strikes are more numerous in this country than elsewhere; but Dr. Schulze-Gaevernitz, who is a very competent observer, and who has himself thoroughly studied the question in all the cotton-manufacturing countries, says that if at any time there was reason

"to complain that nowhere in the world was the relation between labour and employer worse than in England, it is to-day more peaceful than in the principal competing industrial countries. Whilst in Germany, certainly, the turning point of those differences has not yet been reached.....in England the personal hatred of the connection has disappeared. Employee and employer stand opposite to one another as business men, at least in the great industry of the north of England."

One of the main advantages of England, according to our author, is the concentration of machine-making establishments in the neighbourhood of the cotton factories. Such works as Platt's and others "can only arise in the centre of a large industry of the foremost rank."

Prof. Durán, of Barcelona, has published a second collection of *Estudios Morales, Sociales, y Económicos* (Barcelona, Imprenta Barcelonesa). The Professor, who is evidently a staunch Catholic, begins with lectures on St. Thomas Aquinas, which should please the Pope, and on the necessary influence of Christian philosophy on penal codes, in which he attributes the beginnings of reform in penal matters to the Roman Church. He has reprinted essays on contemporary Socialism, 'The Action of the State,' 'The Suez Canal and the Trade of Barcelona,' &c.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE have read and re-read Lord Acton's inaugural lecture at Cambridge, *The Study of History* (Macmillan), with the greatest care, but though each perusal raises our respect for his enormous learning, his grave and dignified style, his high-minded sense of his responsibilities, and the sententious wisdom of many of his sayings, we feel largely in the dark as to the general drift and tendency of his remarks. But whatever our admiration for the lecture, we can only express our astonishment at the extraordinary apparatus of notes. In these every statement enunciated or hinted at in the text is supported in the true scholastic way by an appeal to the authority of some writer, famous or otherwise. Lord Acton rightly approves of the attention paid in France to the study of contemporary history, and hopes that we in England may similarly endow chairs dealing specially with this subject. He supports this plain statement of fact and perfectly sensible inference from it by an appeal to Seeley's 'Lectures and Essays,' an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, and another in the *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*. When he tells us that we cannot afford to lose sight of great men, and are bound to store up objects of admiration, he proves his words by quotations from Tocqueville, Lanfrey, Vacherot, Victor Hugo, Lassaulx, and Charles Kingsley. More than once Lord Acton seems, in his zeal for the study of recent periods and practical problems, to somewhat disparage the study of the Middle Ages; but the spirit of the Middle Ages may well be appeased by his thoroughly medieval appeal to "what is written," and to his elaborate marshalling of a whole florilegium of texts in support of statements which a less modest man might have well made on his own authority. And after all what is the good of it? We yield to none in our admiration for the many high qualities here shown in Lord Acton's work, but we should look forward with much greater confidence to his success in inspiring the history school at Cambridge with his own love of learning and zeal for truth, if he would but allow himself greater freedom to teach and think. In this little book all spontaneity seems crushed out by misdirected learning. But if we are to have so much printed stuff from Lord Acton's commonplace books, it is a pity that they could not be printed without a full page of minute errata.

MR. G. J. HOLYOAKE, in his introduction to his work on *Public Speaking and Debate* (Fisher Unwin), relates that many years ago he printed a small work on public speaking for the use of persons who found treatises on oratory either uninteresting or too profound to be intelligible. The book was reprinted in America—and, indeed, one American quietly removed the author's name and substituted his own—and it has now been rewritten after forty years of additional experience. Certainly it may be recommended to young men desirous of acquiring the art of speaking, and Mr. Holyoake administers useful advice as well as valuable hints to chairmen of debating societies. He also furnishes much that is of interest to the general reader, as his book is full of anecdotes of many orators of the past half century, culled from the veteran author's per-

sonal recollections. We find references to "the White Lion of Birmingham," John Bright, "who had the voice of an organ, at once strong and harmonious, which swelled but never screeched"; Gambetta, with his "voice of storm, thunder, and fire"; "John Arthur Roebuck, the most mathematical speaker in Parliament in his time"; and Cobden, who "saw his words in the air before him as they left his lips." Lord Sherbrooke, "when Mr. Lowe, displayed a classical clearness and brightness of speech. When he was contemptuous his sentences had teeth in them, which left their mark upon the mind."

Lord Cranbrook Mr. Holyoake calls "a type of the explosive speaker. His father was an ironmaster, and Lord Cranbrook always spoke like a blast furnace." Orators with weak voices should be encouraged by what Mr. Holyoake states of W. J. Fox, the preacher of South Place Chapel. Fox, "whose voice was neither loud nor strong, was heard in every part, and all over Covent Garden Theatre, when he made Anti-Corn Law orations there, by the clearness with which he pronounced the final consonants of the words he spoke."

THE curious resurrection of Thomas Taylor proceeds apace. It is not particularly surprising that the secretary of the Theosophical Society should have reprinted Taylor's version of *Select Works of Plotinus*, but it is surprising that Messrs. Bell should have included the volume in "Bohn's Philosophical Library." Such a freak must be hurtful to the reputation of the series. The same publishers have issued an adaptation by Miss Carrington of Mrs. Trimmer's *History of the Robins*.

The Hand of Ethelberta, Mr. Hardy's charming essay in comedy, has been issued in the handsome collection of his works brought out by Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.—Messrs. Blackwood have added to their comely "Standard Edition" of George Eliot's writings a volume containing her *Essays and Leaves from a Note-Book*.—Miss Florence Warden's novel *A Lady in Black* has been reprinted by Messrs. White & Co.

MR. MURRAY has sent us *Hart's New Annual Army List*, a work of reference of signal utility to journalists and to all interested in the army. The delay in awarding the Chitral medal gives reasonable ground of complaint to the editor.—Another old-established volume is *The Clergy List* (Kelly & Co.). A considerable remodeling of the excellent work is promised.

THE sixth number of the *Phonographic Quarterly Review* (Pitman) is decidedly more interesting than such a journal might be expected to be. It contains articles by Sir C. Wilson, Sir H. Howorth, Dr. Gowers, and Mr. George Russell. Mr. Russell writes in defence of the way he has discharged his duties as editor of Matthew Arnold's letters; but we cannot help thinking he would have done well to comply with the desire of the Arnold family, and confine himself to a selection of letters. Nor can his excuse for giving no index be accepted. But, however that may be, the magazine is quite worthy of the patronage of all who use shorthand.

WE have received the Reports of the libraries at Belfast, Birkenhead, Bradford, Brighton, Cheltenham, and South Shields; and also that of the Minet Public Library at Camberwell. The tone of these reports is cheerful, except at Cheltenham, where the financial resources at the disposal of the committee seem to be inadequate and the number of books borrowed has declined. There has also been a falling off in the issues from the lending library at Brighton. From the last-named place we have received a *List of Books added to the Victoria Lending Library*; from Chelsea a *Catalogue of Books upon Science, the Useful Arts, and the Fine Arts*; and from Nottingham a *List of Music and the Literature of Music*.

We have on our table *The Practical Statutes of the Session 1895*, edited by J. S. Cotton (Cox),—*Aschel to Moscow and Back*, by R. L. Jefferson (Low),—*Colonial Dames and Good Wives*, written by Alice M. Earle (Gay & Bird),—*Milk, its Nature and Composition*, by C. M. Aikman (Black),—*Roughing it on the Stage*, by L. Wagner (Iliffe),—*How to Become a Journalist*, by E. Phillips (Low),—*Helpful Papers for Harmony Students*, by H. C. Banister (Rider),—*The Gold of that Land*, by M. S. Conrrie (R.T.S.),—*An Impressionist Diary*, by H. Schwartz (Constable),—*Not by Man Alone*, by M. Rogers (Digby & Long),—*School and University*, by the Rev. H. C. Adams (Routledge),—*Master Wulferforce*, by "Rita" (Hutchinson),—*On the Verge of Two Worlds*, by G. A. L. Banbury (Tower Publishing Company),—*Chatterbox Library: Marcia's Home* (Wells Gardner),—*Love in a London Lodging*, by F. A. Howden (Fisher Unwin),—*Fighting his Way*, by the Rev. H. C. Adams (Routledge),—*Zalma*, by T. M. Ellis (Tower Publishing Company),—*Faith Cotterill, and other Tales*, edited by J. E. Clarke (Wells Gardner),—*Human Verses*, by E. Frazer (Circle Co-operative Printers' Society),—*German Songs of To-day and To-morrow*, edited by A. Tille (Glasgow, Goethe Society),—*A Handbook to the Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson*, by M. Luce (Bell),—*The Sonnets of William Shakespeare*, edited by W. A. Brockington (Tylston & Edwards),—*Lessing's Nathan the Wise*, translated by Major-General Patrick Maxwell (Scott),—*Pixy, a Fairy Drama in Four Acts*, by I. Willcocks (Digby & Long),—*Footsteps of the Past*, by J. M. Wheeler, Vol. I. (Forder),—*A Life of Christ for Young People in Questions and Answers*, by M. H. Foote (New York, Harper),—*Memorials of Edward Glover, comprising Twelve Sermons*, edited by Rev. G. Glover (Macmillan),—*The Brotherhood of Mankind*, by the Rev. J. H. Crawford (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark),—*Women in the Mission Field, Pioneers and Martyrs*, by the Rev. A. R. Buckland (Isbister),—*The Ethics of Gambling*, by W. D. Mackenzie (S.S.U.),—*The Work of the Church in Suburban and Residential Parishes*, by W. E. Chadwick, M.A. (S.P.C.K.),—*Summer Gathering for Winter's Need*, by J. R. Miller, D.D. (S.S.U.),—and *Handbuch der germanischen Mythologie*, by W. Golther (Leipzig, Hirzel). Among New Editions we have *The Story of a Throne*, from the French of K. Waliszewski (Heinemann),—*The Birth of a Soul*, by Mrs. A. Phillips (W. H. Allen & Co.),—and *Epicurean Science and Poetry selected from Lucretius*, by I. B. Muirhead (Bale).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Barlaam and Josphat, English Lives of Buddha, edited by J. Jacobs, cr. 8vo. 8/6 net.
Butler's (Joseph) Works, with Prefatory Matter, edited by Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 2 vols. roy. 8vo. 28/ cl.
Eckstein's (L.) Women under Monasticism, Chapters on Convent Life, roy. 8vo. 15/ cl.
Origen's Commentary on St. John's Gospel, the Text revised, &c., by A. E. Brooke, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 15/ net.
Randolph's (B. W.) The Law of Sinai, Devotional Addresses, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Wallace's (A. R.) Miracles and Modern Spiritualism, 5/ net.
Law.
Foster's (R.) Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, Vol. 1, roy. 8vo. 24/ net.
Lawrence's (T. J.) Principles of International Law, 12/6 net.
Fine Art and Archaeology.
Boissier's (G.) Rome and Pompeii, Archaeological Rambles, translated by D. H. Fisher, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Cyclopedia of Works of Architecture in Italy, Greece, and the Levant, edited by W. F. P. Longfellow, 4to. 128/ net.
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JEW NAMES IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

MISS F. HAYWARD writes:—

"With every apology for trespassing to the extent of a very few lines on your space, I, like many others, shall be grateful if, while the revived interest in my brother's name is fresh, you will permit me to perform an act of personal duty towards one whose family antecedents had been misstated systematically till Mr. T. H. S. Escott put the facts rightly in his recent book. I cannot ignore the incredulity with which some people have received a statement of mine, published by Mr. Escott, concerning the pure Anglo-Saxon origin of Abraham Hayward, notwithstanding his Semitically sounding baptismal name. The truth is that many West Country surnames suggest more or less Hebraic associations. Such are Moysey, one of the oldest families in the Wiveliscombe district; Bethell, the Westbury family name; Jacob; and many others with which I need not trouble you. Similarly the Abrahams, to whom my mother belonged, are an ancient Devonshire stock connected by intermarriage with the Palks (as Burke's 'Peerage' will show you) and with other houses of unmixedly and indisputably Gentile extraction. Every fact concerning our family stated in 'Platform, Politics, Press, and Play' in reference to Abraham Hayward's descent is accurate. Living, my brother always resented the inference frequently drawn from his birth-name; now that he is dead and, by many, forgotten, may I look to your courtesy to enable me to give to the world this confirmation of the family facts, which regard for my brother's memory prompted his younger friend recently to place before the public?"

AN AUTHOR'S COMPLAINT.

ONE can sympathize with Miss K. Douglas King, whose book, published at 3s. 6d., was sold by booksellers at a 6s. volume; but it is difficult to point out a remedy. The incident is, however, instructive in various ways. It shows (1) that a certain class of the public buys books because it sees them, and not because a printed advertisement attracts it; (2) that being crazy for "discount," such buyers do not heed the question of real value; (3) that many books advertised as 6s. volumes are—at least in appearance—no better than others issued at 3s. 6d., and therefore that a "bumper" 3s. 6d. volume has only to be provided with a "discount" ticket to fetch 4s. 6d.!

These points are important to authors and publishers of books, and I therefore venture to say a few words on the subject. If it can be demonstrated that the public will as readily pay 4s. 6d. as 3s. 6d. or 2s. 8d. for a volume, it is clear that the 3s. 6d. "net" book, for example, may as well be advertised at 6s. and retailed at 4s. 6d., since publisher and author will thus obtain an extra shilling per copy from the public. It was hoped that bookbuyers were now more discriminating, and would recognize that the so-called 6s. "discount" book was too often a disguised 3s. 6d. "net" book, with possibly an extra twopennyworth of paper inside the covers.

The claims of "discount" and "net" systems have yet to be discussed on their merits. The plain facts of the case are always shirked. May I state them?

Under the "discount" system the bookseller is mainly a speculator; under the "net" system he is mainly an agent. The speculator requires large capital; the agent can discharge his functions with little capital beyond a knowledge of his business.

The speculative bookseller, of course, aims at controlling the book trade in his vicinity and crushing smaller rivals. He therefore deals only in very popular and quick-selling books, buys them in quantities on very low terms, so as to give "discount," and yet earn considerable profit. He does not care for any books but those of which he can sell many dozens or hundreds, or which he can buy at specially low rates. Rather than send for a copy of a new book by an unknown author to exhibit while

it is fresh, he will wait some months till the publisher's traveller calls on him, to offer reduced terms.

In all London—those fond of statistics will know how many millions "London" represents—how many bookshops are there which subscribers to this journal could enter for any practical purpose? Are there twenty? and in these twenty or more shops that provide Londoners with new books, I wonder how many volumes could be found of the class which is dealt with by *Athenæum* reviewers. In the issue of that journal for December 28th, in which Miss King's letter appeared, I find notices of the 'Letters of Stanley,' 'Greek Tribal Society,' 'Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign,' 'Annals of Westminster Abbey,' 'The Pianoforte Sonata,' Horsburgh's 'Waterloo,' Lady Eastlake's 'Journals,' 'Euripides the Rationalist,' Bradley's 'Wolfe,' Bliss's 'Calendar of the Papal Letters,' various works in 'Patristic Literature,' 'Books about China,' and 'Zoological Literature.'

It would be interesting to know how many of those who read these lines could, on application to their local bookseller, inspect these books; and yet one would think it ought to be possible to find at least one copy of works of this calibre in every town in Great Britain. Why is it not so? For one thing it is because the "discount" booksellers, by attracting local custom for popular books, have starved out the "bibliophile" bookseller, and because the "discount" system, depending for its success upon the sale of books in large quantities, does not itself provide for the exhibition and sale of books of the class reviewed in the *Athenæum*—a class which constitutes literature, as distinguished from books of ephemeral interest such as most novels. In all arguments on these and cognate subjects, however, it has been assumed that the interests of literature are amply served in providing for the wide dissemination of the 6s. novel, the shilling "shocker," the 'Yellow Book,' or other fashionable commodity.

I confess I am one of those who believe that they manage these things better in Germany. There the publishing system provides the publisher with a number of agents throughout the country. He therefore distributes his edition among the booksellers immediately on publication. He has no need to advertise widely. Bookbuyers haunt the bookshops to see the new books; and if at Eastertide, when settlements are made at Leipzig, a majority of the booksellers return unsold their stock of a given book, it may be fairly assumed by its author and publisher that there is no market for such a work in Germany.

In England the chances of success of an unknown author—by "success" I do not mean favourable press notices merely—become fainter every year. If he write a book of a popular character, its fate must depend upon whether the handful of "discount" booksellers, and the largest libraries and railway bookstalls, have anything more important on hand at the moment than the launching of his book. Institutions like those of Messrs. Smith & Son and Messrs. Mudie in particular are more powerful than the strongest publishing house. It is true that they cannot "make" a book, but they certainly can "mar" it, in passing by the work of a new writer. It is futile, for instance, to advertise a book when intending borrowers are solemnly assured by the librarian that it is "not known," and Messrs. Smith & Son are too well aware of the value of space on their bookstalls not to make access to them on the part of "new" authors both costly and difficult. In the case of works of research nearly everything now depends upon the care with which special advertisements are laid before a certain class of bookbuyers by means of the post. The bookseller of the period will have none of it, except as a commission agent buying the book to order; and in the whole of Great Britain there is but

one place outside the British Museum where such a book could certainly be inspected before purchase, and that is an exhibition in London supported entirely by publishers.

It is curious but true that adherents of the discount system cannot defend it on rational grounds. Every one after a moment's reflection must condemn it as a system which is slowly strangling English literature. But who will "bell the cat"? Rival authors of 6s. volumes, for instance, fear to do so, and their publishers are in their hands: rival publishers of non-copyright books dare not move in the matter. Both classes fear giving a temporary advantage to some rival in the affections of the public. The "discount" booksellers of course to a man uphold the discount system, because its abolition would surround them with competition for custom. And such competition! Why, booksellers might become as common as tobacconists if the old rates of profit on *single copies* were in vogue. The bookseller's shop might become an exhibition of the newest and best books, irrespective of their immediate popularity. An army of professional students of catalogues would arise, who could afford to make full use of parcel post and telegraph office, with the result that the bookbuying public, even in the remotest parts of the kingdom, might be as well served with new books as with postage stamps. This is no utopian dream, but the soberest fact in practical politics, as every bookseller will recognize; and to accomplish it but one thing is needful, viz., the abolition of the "discount" system. The revival of bookselling as a profession would immediately follow, and on the multiplication of bookshops depends the future of literature as a branch of commerce.

Since the foregoing was in type I have seen it reported that Sir Walter Besant has recently declared the present machinery for disseminating literature to be "antiquated and unequal." So far, I cordially agree with him, and when he says that booksellers' shops must add to their machinery the house-to-house retail vendor, I agree that more energy and enterprise on the part of booksellers in all directions is desirable; but I have written in vain if I have not made it clear that the key of the position is the rate of profit to be earned by the retail bookseller on small transactions. When an industrious man can earn a profit, say, of 250l. on a turnover of 1,000l. a year without speculating in "perishable goods," Sir Walter Besant will, perhaps, find his custom solicited by half a dozen Hampstead booksellers, and that is what, I believe, he and I both desire in the interests of English literature. Meanwhile I have no hesitation in describing the position of the country bookseller as an intolerable one. In order to procure a new book immediately he must order it (1) without inspection, (2) without any certain knowledge of its cost (3) or of the cost of carriage, (4) and without knowing whether his neighbour has not speculated in seven or thirteen on reduced terms, for the express purpose of underselling him and posing as "our enterprising townsman." I must not pursue this topic further, as the *Athenæum* is not a trade journal; but I am bound to say that publishers are far from blameless in this matter. The bookselling system of to-day is a patchwork system; the tactics of the cheap-jack have been applied to the system that prevailed in the days of stage coach and tallow candles; the result is chaos.

GEORGE REDWAY.

CODEX COTTONIANUS VITELLIUS A. VI.

Tottenham.

ALL students of early English history are very greatly indebted to Sir Edward Maunde Thompson for his restoration of at least one-half of the text of the above-named MS.; may I, in connexion with that restoration, appeal to him through the *Athenæum* for the elucidation of the obscurity that I am about to point to?

1. Between p. 31 (ed. Mommsen), l. 18, cap. x. (folio i), "quam plurima," and "potius quam," p. 41, l. 12, cap. xxvj. (folio ix), eleven folios of the Cottonian MS. in its perfect state are represented. Nine of these folios are extant, and their initial words are recorded in the *apparatus criticus*. One folio is missing from between the extant folios iiii and v, and one other from between the extant folios vii and viii; but the final words of folios iiii and vii are provided. Consequently there is no difficulty in discovering how many printed lines represent each folio of the MS.

I find (a) that the average value of a folio within the limits set down above is 21·33 printed lines; (b) that the average variation from the mean is only one-third of a printed line; (c) that the extremes are 20·8 and 22·125 printed lines. Each folio, therefore, of this portion of the MS. contains an almost equal quantity of matter.

2. Between p. 42, l. 8, cap. xxviii. (folio x), "cælestis," and "irruentibus," p. 85, l. 19, cap. cx. (folio xxxvii), many leaves are wanting. Between ix and xxi there are two folios missing, but, as these are not consecutive ones, their absence does not prevent the calculation of their respective values. Of the thirteen other extant folios, some are grouped by two and by four, while others are isolated.

I find (a) that the average value of a folio of the MS. between the limits last named is 31·66 printed lines; (b) that there are very great and very irregular divergences from the mean; (c) that the extremes are 24 lines and 34·33 lines. The folios x to xv have, respectively, and in whole numbers, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31 lines; folio xviii has 32, and so on to xx, which has 34·33; from this point a return is made gradually to 29 lines=folio xxi. In the first and—at least, so it would seem—uniform portion of the MS., the differences are so small that they may be fitly measured by letters; in the second portion of the MS. they are so great that they must be expressed by lines. In the first portion the number of letters in the extended (printed) text of each of the folios i to ix is, respectively, 1587, 1539, 1544, 1527 (1584), 1545, 1506, 1539 (1524), 1549, 1471; in the second portion of the MS. differences of as much as seven, eight, and nine printed lines of the quarto page are discoverable between various folios, i.e., differences of from about five hundred to over six hundred letters.

The *apparatus criticus* which is subjoined to the text of Gildas does not locate the commencement of variations in handwriting (if, that is, any exist besides those referred to by Prof. Mommsen, *Introd.* p. 14, l. 5), nor yet does it give either a scheme of ruling or one of folding (if the latter were possible). The authoritative determination by Sir Edward Thompson of the cause or causes of so great a difference between the almost uniform value of the extant folios up to the end of cap. xxvi., on one hand, and the divergent values of the folios which come after that chapter, on the other, would be an additional boon of very great importance.

A. ANSCOMBE.

'THE ORACLE ENCYCLOPÆDIA.'

THE following correspondence has been sent to us:—

339, High Street, Edinburgh, Dec. 30, 1895.

SIR,—Observing that in the 'Oracle Encyclopædia' (London, George Newnes) you are approaching the point at which, twenty years ago, I joined the staff of the 'Globe Encyclopædia' (Edinburgh, Thomas C. Jack), I write to desire you not to republish any article, or any portion of any article, which I may have written for that work.—I remain yours faithfully,

FRANCIS HINDES GROOME.

To Sir George Newnes, Bart.

339, High Street, Edinburgh, Jan. 2, 1896.

SIR,—I have this morning, in answer to a note addressed to yourself, received the following:—

"DEAR SIR,—Replying to yours of the 30th instant, we beg to say we purchased entire copyright,

and all the publishers' rights, in the 'Globe Encyclopædia' some years ago.—Yours faithfully,
"H. VIRTUE."

Scrutton's 'Law of Copyright' (second edition, 1890) says, p. 118, of articles in encyclopædias: "In other words, in the absence of express agreement, the publisher has the sole right to reprint the article as part of the work for which it was written for forty-two years from its first publication. But he may not reprint it in a separate form without the consent of the author."

Now you cannot pretend that I wrote the articles "Juggler," "Sanskrit," "Revival," &c. (of vols. v. and vi. of the 'Globe' I believe I wrote fully one-fifth), for the 'Oracle Encyclopædia,' and you certainly have not my consent to reprint them there. I will not be a party to what I regard as a (shall I say?) working the oracle on the poorer classes of the reading community. Twenty years ago I was not an "eminent expert" (*vide* Prospectus of 'Oracle') on any one of the innumerable subjects on which I wrote: I received for such writing the sum of 100*l.* a year. Naturally the 'Globe' was not too "stupendous a work" (again *vide* Prospectus); still, it was infinitely better than the 'Oracle,' inasmuch as it was twenty years fresher. Do you really flatter yourself the 'Oracle' has been brought up to date? I will give you a very few samples of the way in which it has not. To begin with, from Charles Abbot to John Payne Collier it leaves some thirty persons living who are dead. With many new ones superadded, it contains all the 'Globe's' old blunders, e.g., "Cobbett's Twopenny Tract" (should be "Trash"), and the monstrous mispronunciation "Andover." It does give a few new articles, some of which have been calmly lifted from the new edition of Chambers's Encyclopædia, e.g., Sarah Bernhardt, E. Caird, Bass, and Archbishop Benson (a new combination this of "Bung and the Church"). But its omissions are startling: Mr. Asquith, Théodore de Banville, J. M. Barrie, Sir W. Besant, R. W. Blackmore, Paul Bourget, Bisley, Bournemouth (so 'Globe'), Dr. John Brown of Rab and his Friends' fame, Che-foo, Clacton, Cremation, S. R. Crockett, and "Old Crome" (so 'Globe').

And the 'Oracle Encyclopædia' is not otherwise "absolutely up to date" (*vide* Prospectus). 'The Life of the Prince Consort' by Sir Theodore Martin has been finished some years; the great auk no longer lays one egg a year; "Burmah" and "British Burmah" were rightly two separate articles in the days of the 'Globe,' but not in an up-to-date work; under "Breechloading" the Martini-Henry is still left the weapon for the British army; under "Bristol," lines 13-15, statistics are given that were given in the 'Globe' in 1876, and the picture is older still, for the spire of St. Mary Redcliffe was completed long ago, &c.

I have, I think, given ample reasons why I have no desire to be in any way implicated in this *réchauffé*, or rather this regurgitation, of the old 'Globe.' I retain a copy of this letter, and remain

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS HINDES GROOME.

To Sir George Newnes, Bart.

294, City Road, London, Jan. 3, 1896.

DEAR SIR,—Sir George Newnes has handed us your letter of yesterday's date. We may say that the 'Oracle Encyclopædia' is produced by us, although published by Messrs. Geo. Newnes, Limited. The copyright of the 'Globe Encyclopædia' also belongs to us, and we are still publishing the same ourselves.

We have based 'The Oracle' on the matter contained in 'The Globe,' but altering and revising it wherever we thought it advisable to do so.

We note your various remarks, but our editor entirely repudiates having lifted any matter from the new edition of Chambers's Encyclopædia; and we would remind you, respecting the omissions you mention, such as Mr. Asquith, &c., the work does not purport to be a complete biographical encyclopædia, but an ordinary one for general readers and general reference purposes.

Will you kindly let us know exactly what is the cause of your complaint, when we shall be very happy to look into the matter? But we point out that, as the 'Globe Encyclopædia' is our own property, we cannot infringe copyright when it already belongs to us.

Awaiting your reply,

We are yours faithfully,

J. S. VIRTUE & Co., Limited.

H. VIRTUE, Director.

To F. H. Groome, Esq.

339, High Street, Edinburgh, Jan. 4, 1896.

GENTLEMEN,—After reading an 'Interview with Sir George Newnes' in the Christmas *Bookselling*, p. 31, I naturally concluded he was the proprietor, publisher, &c., of the 'Oracle Encyclopædia.' I have little or nothing to add to my two preceding

letters, but I now repeat to you my protest against your reprinting in the 'Oracle Encyclopædia' an article or any portion of an article that I contributed to the 'Globe Encyclopædia': I can give you a complete list of everything I wrote for it. Unless I at once receive from you a distinct assurance that you do not contemplate such a reprint I shall send this correspondence to the newspapers; and on the appearance of any article by me in your 'Oracle,' I shall take legal steps to inhibit the sale of that work.

I remain yours faithfully,

FRANCIS HINDES GROOME.

To Messrs. Virtue, Limited.

THE SECONDARY EDUCATION CONFERENCES.

It was inevitable that the winter meetings of the teachers' associations, from the Conference of Head Masters downwards, should this year be mainly concerned with the Report of the recent Royal Commission. Both the promises and the admonitions of that Report appeal to the heads of existing schools more directly than to any other class; and, so far as they touch the interests of the nation as a whole, it was the manifest duty of bodies like the College of Preceptors and the Teachers' Guild to examine and expound them. The discussion of secondary and higher education during the past few years has followed a natural course, from the encroachments of the primary authorities to the demand for a better system of gradation, from the Oxford Conference to the Royal Commission, and from the Report of the Commission to the series of preliminary conferences which have just come to an end. The next step will be the holding of the collective conference at Cambridge—which, it seems, may possibly take place at Easter instead of in the Long Vacation. From this conference, it is not unreasonable to think, may come such an enforcement of the best recommendations of the Commissioners as will justify the Government in proceeding to legislation.

It is evident by this time that a large majority of schoolmasters, and of parents whose sons or daughters have not yet left the secondary schools, approve the general principles of the Report. It would be strange if they did not, for the scheme has turned out on examination to be, at any rate, capable of bringing order out of chaos, of drawing a clearer distinction between efficient and inefficient schools, and of adding strength and dignity to the profession of the teacher. These things have been recognized on all hands, even by those who take the most materialistic views of their calling, and approach most nearly to the spirit and methods of a trade union. It cannot be denied that the discussions of the past ten days have been conducted with much public spirit, with marked ability, moderation, and common sense. The one Minister for Education, the Central Office for secondary education, with its advisory council of experts, the local authorities, the collection of all available funds into a common chest, the systematic inspection, and the compulsory register have received more or less emphatic endorsement, though it is clear that in some instances the stringency of such a system would entail both trouble and expenditure on persons of good professional standing. So far as intelligent criticism of the scheme has found expression at the various conferences, it may be taken as indicating a certain misgiving as to the judgment and moderation of the local bodies; a dread lest these bodies should merely set up new schools of the "higher grade" type, instead of aiding private or proprietary schools to make themselves efficient; and a strong opinion that a register of secondary teachers, for electoral as well as for discriminative purposes, must be the basis of any secondary system. There was considerable difference of opinion, both at the College and at the Guild Conference, as to the minimum qualification for inclusion in the register. Perhaps a majority of votes would have been cast in favour of requiring a university degree, or some diploma regarded by the Council as adequate, together

with evidence in either case of training for, and experience in, secondary teaching; though much was said on behalf of the inclusion of all *bonâ fide* teachers having an experience of three or five years, in justice to those who entered the profession before the register was established.

On the whole, these discussions have served to clear the ground for the combined and more definitive conference at Cambridge. Dr. Jex-Blake, in his judicious speech as President of the College of Preceptors, welcomed the Commissioners' Report, in the name of the teaching profession, as a fair groundwork for legislation, and said that the desire of those who were taking part in the preliminary discussions was "to guide it to a practical issue in the interest of their profession and institutions." It will remain for the Cambridge meeting to focus professional opinion still more distinctly, and to present to the country, if possible, the ultimate conclusions of educational experts.

THE GRAVE OF HENRY VAUGHAN,
THE SILURIST.

MR. HERBERT E. CLARKE writes:—

"I am glad to be able to state that the appeals made have not been in vain. Miss Morgan, of Brecon, and the Rector of Llansantffraid have taken the matter in hand; the tombstone is to be repaired, and the grave cleaned, turfed, and kept in good order henceforth. At the request of Miss Guiney, and with the consent of Dr. Grosart, I am about to send to Miss Morgan the subscriptions I have received, and it only remains to thank cordially all those friends who have contributed to the fund."

Literary Gossip.

ENCOURAGED by the success of his work on 'The Crimean War from First to Last,' Sir Daniel Lysons intends to bring out a volume of reminiscences, entitled 'Long Ago.' Mr. Murray will publish it.

MR. WESTON, formerly British Chaplain at Kobe, is going to publish an account of his experiences, climbing, and exploration in the mountainous regions of Central Japan. Mr. Murray is to publish the book, under the title of 'The Japanese Alps.'

MR. HOGARTH'S 'Wandering Scholar in the Levant' is to be divided into six chapters, one of them treating of inscription hunting, another of the sufferings he endured, a third of his adventures in Anatolia, a fourth of his travels in the upper waters of the Euphrates, a fifth of Egypt, and a sixth of his excavations in Cyprus.

MR. GEORGE REDWAY is about to send forth a penny edition of Mr. Swinburne's patriotic lyric 'A Word for the Navy,' first issued ten years ago at five shillings a copy. The new edition will consist of 10,000 copies. Mr. Swinburne has made a few alterations, necessary to bring the poem into harmony with the existing condition of affairs.

STRONG representations have been made through the proper channels at Cambridge, with a view to altering the date of the Secondary Education Conference from the Long Vacation to the Easter Vacation. This would mean a gain in time of about six months, which is regarded as all-important in estimating the probabilities of legislation in 1897. The change of date, however, could not be made without another grace of the Senate.

It is understood that all future grants of public money to universities or university colleges will be made conditional upon a regular annual audit of the accounts of these

institutions, and that the Treasury will at once make provision for their periodical inspection. In accordance with this resolution the Chancellor of the Exchequer called upon the recent Welsh University deputation for a balance-sheet of the two grants already made; and the Treasury is now awaiting the accounts of the university colleges.

THE public appeal on behalf of the new building fund for Cardiff University College has been formally made. Judging from the sums already promised, the authorities do not anticipate any difficulty in raising before February 15th the 10,000*l.* which is necessary to secure a like amount from the Treasury. A further 10,000*l.* will be placed on the Estimates for 1896-7; but in no case will the parliamentary grant exceed the amount actually contributed by private donors. The 10,000*l.* voted to Cardiff by the Drapers' Company is not taken into account in the arrangement which has now been definitely formulated by the Treasury.

THE large provincial towns have led the way towards the solution of more than one problem of public education. It has just been agreed between the City Council and the School Board of Manchester that the Technical School shall discontinue its more elementary classes, and begin its curriculum at the points where the Board schools leave off. An effort will be made to secure a corresponding gradation between the Technical School and Owens College; in which case Manchester will be able to boast of a perfectly symmetrical ladder "from the gutter to the university."

It is to be hoped that a direct exchange of opinions between the opponents and the supporters of the revised scheme for developing the University of London, with a view to co-operation, may take place before the opening of Parliament. The case put forward last week by the Defence and Amendment Committees—apart from what is understood as "the cause of the crammers" and the continued demand for a proxy-veto—may be regarded as offering ground for compromise. As this has been recognized by some of the "Greshamites," the public are entitled to anticipate that an agreement will be arrived at before a Bill is introduced.

A REMARKABLE change has taken place within the past year in the theological colleges of England and Wales. Most of the Welsh colleges have migrated to the three university towns. The fate of Queen's College, Birmingham, as we stated a few months back, hangs in the balance; and now the authorities of St. Bees have come to the wise determination to close the college, which has ceased to be self-supporting.

THE Cymmrodorion Society is expected to open with an annotated edition of Gildas its welcome series of works in illustration of Welsh history and archæology.

MR. W. H. WOODWARD, the Lecturer on Education at University College, Liverpool, is about to publish a work dealing with the educational theories of the early Renaissance. It will include the text of several short treatises of fifteenth century scholars, mostly very little known and hardly accessible to ordinary students. They will be accompanied by careful analyses or translations in full. These will be preceded by a new study of the career of Vittorino da

Feltre, the great Mantuan schoolmaster, concerning whom nothing of note has yet been written in this country. Incidental light will be thrown upon the early history of scholarship.

MR. GERALD DUCKWORTH, who is a stepson of Mr. Leslie Stephen, has recently joined the publishing firm of Messrs. Dent & Co. He should be able to bring it at least one valuable client.

MESSRS. WARD, LOCK & BOWDEN will publish immediately 'Kriegspiel: the War Game,' by Mr. Hindes Groome, author of 'Two Suffolk Friends,' 'In Gypsy Tents,' &c. The scene of the novel is laid partly in Suffolk, partly in Scotland, and largely among the gipsies.

THE fourth and fifth volumes of Dr. Grosart's edition of Samuel Daniel's works, containing his prose writings (the first three volumes containing his poetry are already issued), were going to press this week. Dr. Grosart is hard at work on the glossary and notes and illustrations of his edition of Spenser, and will be extremely grateful for any communication of notes on out-of-the-way words or things in Spenser. Dr. Grosart's address is Bank Villa, Belfast Terrace, N.C. Road, Dublin. Dr. Grosart after finishing his edition of Spenser will set to work on his volume of 'Literary Finds' and the supplement to his collective edition of Nicholas Breton.

MR. BICKLEY, long the sub-librarian, has been appointed Chief Librarian of the Chester Public Library.

THE Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society have completed their index to Collinson's 'History of Somerset,' and intend to proceed with the printing as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers has been obtained. Col. Bramble, F.S.A., has contributed a supplemental index to all the armorial bearings of families mentioned by Collinson, and a complete list of all the coats. Subscribers' names should be sent to Messrs. Barnicott & Pearce, Athenæum Press, Taunton.

MR. STANDISH O'GRADY'S new historical romance, 'Ulrick the Ready; or, the Chieftains' Last Rally,' will be published this month in London and New York. It is concerned with the last effort by the independent Irish chieftains to resist the advance of Tudor sovereignty in Ireland. The scenes are laid for the most part in that portion of the island already illustrated by the late Mr. Froude in his romance 'The Two Chiefs of Dunboy.'

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has accepted the invitation of the Trustees and Executive of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation to preside at the sixty-ninth anniversary dinner. His Grace is the perpetual patron of the Stationers' Company, the only civic body specially interested in printing.

THE News-vendors' Benevolent Institution has just printed a list of its subscribers and donors. We are sorry to see that this excellent charity does not meet with the support it deserves.

ON the strength of having at his disposal seven volumes of MS. letters written to or by Lady Blessington, Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy has written a biography of her. The book

will be published by Messrs. Downey & Co. in two volumes, under the title of 'The Most Gorgeous Lady Blessington.'

THE February number of the *Expository Times* will contain the beginning of a new archaeological commentary on Genesis by Prof. Sayce.

THE Clarendon Press is going to publish 'Revenue Laws of Ptolemy Philadelphus,' edited from a papyrus in the Bodleian, with a translation, commentary, and appendices by Mr. B. P. Grenfell, and an introduction by Prof. Mahaffy. The papyrus consists of two rolls, which were obtained by Prof. Flinders Petrie and Mr. Grenfell respectively. It is the largest Greek papyrus known; and as it is in several places dated "in the twenty-seventh year" of Philadelphus, it is also nearly the oldest. The text is accompanied by a portfolio containing thirteen facsimiles.

MR. FOLEY RHYS DAVIDS is going to edit—from notes of the lectures delivered by the late Mr. Croom Robertson during his tenure of the Grote Professorship at University College, Gower Street—a volume of 'Elements of Psychology and Philosophy.' It will appear in Mr. Murray's "University Extension Series."

THE *Bookseller* records the death of Mr. Willis, the founder of that most useful and, in its day, well-known periodical, *Willis's Price Current*, and for many years the senior partner in the firm of Willis & Sotheman. Mr. Willis was born in Essex, and began business on his own account in the neighbourhood of Wardour Street, and prospering there he opened a handsome shop in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden. In the year of the Exhibition of 1851 he began *Willis's Current Notes in Literature*, which he carried on for some years. In 1856 he took Mr. H. Sotheman into partnership, and his business assumed large dimensions. In 1866 he retired from bookselling, and turned his attention to other speculations, in which he did not prove successful. He died at the age of eighty.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. have in the press a story for girls by Mrs. Scott, the wife of the tutor of Merton College, Oxford, entitled 'Gwladys Pemberton.' Mrs. Rentoul Esler has written a new novel, entitled 'The Wardlaws: the Recent History of an Impoverished Old Family,' which will be published by the same firm.

THE only Parliamentary Paper this week likely to be of much general interest is the Annual Statistical Abstract for the Colonies and other British Possessions (1s.).

SCIENCE

MATHEMATICAL LITERATURE.

A *Treatise on Bessel Functions and their Applications to Physics*. By Andrew Gray, M.A., and G. B. Mathews, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—Though we have no express declaration on the subject, we may assume that, in the production of this joint work, the collaborator whose name appears last on the title-page has mainly contributed the purely mathematical portion, while his colleague is chiefly responsible for the applications to physical problems. Be that as it may, they have between them written a book of considerable utility, if not of any striking originality. The earlier chapters con-

tain, perhaps, more of pure analysis than physicists who only value mathematics so far as they can be applied to their particular department will think necessary or desirable. But the book has not been written solely for them; apart from their physical applications, the Bessel functions merit study on purely mathematical grounds, and especially for the illustrations which they afford of differential equations. Besides, as the authors justly remark in their preface, "even from the purely physical point of view it is impossible to say that an analytical formula is useless for practical purposes; it may be so now, but experience has repeatedly shown that the most abstract analysis may unexpectedly prove to be of the highest importance in mathematical physics." The problems given in illustration of the physical applications are not numerous, but they are of an important nature, and are treated at considerable length.

Hydrodynamics. By Horace Lamb, M.A., F.R.S. (Cambridge, University Press.)—This is an able and carefully written work on one of the most thorny subjects in applied mathematics. About six years ago the author published his 'Treatise on the Mathematical Theory of the Nature of Fluids,' of which the present work may be considered a second edition; but the additions and alterations have been so extensive that he has judged it advisable to give it a different title. Mr. Lamb, as was to be expected from a mathematician of his standing, is no mere compiler. Though he has availed himself largely (with, of course, proper acknowledgment) of the labours of others, his own researches are valuable contributions; and in many places where he can claim no originality in the essentials of the argument, he is entitled to credit for his lucid rendering of it. Innovations in established mathematical notation should not be introduced lightly; nevertheless the change made by the author in his reversal of the sign of the velocity-potential will, we think, be generally accepted with approval. Perhaps no portion of the subject of hydrodynamics is more important, and certainly there is none more interesting, than the theory of waves, especially of tidal waves. We are, therefore, glad to find that Mr. Lamb has devoted much space to this branch of his subject. Allied to and connected with this branch is that of viscosity, which is also treated with fulness, and, as far as the great difficulties of the subject permit, with clearness. We have only to say in conclusion that the printing and diagrams are excellent.

An Introduction to the Algebra of Quantics. By Edwin Bailey Elliott, M.A., F.R.S. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—With reference to the title of this work the author makes the following statement, with which, probably, mathematicians in general will cordially agree:—

"The mathematical world has now for half a century associated the algebra of invariants and covariants with the name of Cayley, and with his 'Memoirs on Quantics,' so that it may perhaps be regarded as appropriate that a new work, appearing in the year which has seen the close of the labours of the renowned author of those memoirs, and dealing with their subject, should bear a name which recalls his memory."

Mr. Elliott's treatise is an expansion of his annual college lectures, and has the merits without the defects which usually characterize such expansions. The merits appear in the lucidity with which the author expounds the fundamental principles of his subject. The defects successfully avoided are excessive diffuseness and want of systematic arrangement. Of course, within the compass of about four hundred pages, it is impossible to handle exhaustively a subject so extensive as quantics, and the author has left much important matter altogether untouched; but what he has treated at all, he has placed before the student with sufficient fulness. Though he has made free use of preceding works, and especially of Cayley's and

Silvester's original contributions, his book is no mere slavish compilation. It exhibits considerable independence of thought and treatment, especially in the portion which deals with the algebra of operators.

Handbuch der Theorie der linearen Differentialgleichungen. Von Prof. Dr. L. Schlesinger. Erster Band. (Leipzig, Teubner.)—When Riemann had shown the great utility of his descriptive methods for the discussion of Abel's differential equation, it was natural that he should apply the same method to other differential equations. The great success obtained by him with the Gaussian differential equation of the second order was only earnest of the developments which were afterwards obtained by Fuchs, working on similar lines, for a large class of differential equations. The importance of the results obtained was placed in the clearest light when Poincaré, with special acknowledgments to Fuchs, showed that both the algebraic irrationality of Abel and the differential irrationality of Fuchs are resolvable, and by the same kinds of functions. At the present time we may regard a descriptive theory of linear differential equations as a settled fact, and the application of the theory to the problems of physics as only a question of development; and it may be said that the present problem of pure mathematics is the theory of differential equations. The work before us would appear from the first volume, now in our hands, thoroughly to recognize the gravity of the situation thus created. All the propositions that were so dear to us in the days when we spent the first hour and a half writing out the bookwork, and the rest of the time in evaluating the integrals, or vainly wishing we had seen a differential equation of the same shape before, are to be found here—imbedded in a solid masonry of logic, or half obscured in a delicate tracery of elaborations; and if the foundations are broad and deep, the building contains many new columns of the greatest strength and beauty, and gives promise of being an enduring and welcome addition to the landscape. The reader feels that he can resort to this place with perfect confidence that the services will be appointed without the omission of any equipments that can possibly be held to be necessary; and this is a very great thing. At the same time, and speaking more plainly, we confess that we are sometimes a little wearied by the author's italics; we wish he had introduced numerical examples of his results, and had been able to be a little more descriptive; and, in a subject of which the detailed application to given cases is still so much in arrear, we wish he had been able to be a little shorter. But we shall await the completion of the work with great interest.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 9.—Sir A. W. Franks, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. Weldon, Norroy King of Arms, and Mr. H. D. Grissell were admitted Fellows.—The appointment by the Council of Mr. G. Clinch as clerk, *vice* Mr. E. C. Ireland, resigned, was confirmed.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Rev. W. J. B. Richards, Messrs. J. H. Oglander, R. A. H. Bickford Smith, M. Phillips, H. T. Folkard, M. R. Webb, Dr. F. Elgar, E. W. Barton, D. H. S. Cranage, and A. Gilbert; and as an Honorary Fellow, M. E. Naville.—Mr. J. G. Waller exhibited and presented fifty original drawings of monumental brasses, by himself and his brother Mr. L. A. B. Waller.—Mr. Stephenson exhibited a large photo-lithograph of the famous Lynn brass.—The President exhibited and presented eleven portfolios of drawings and engravings of sepulchral monuments, forming part of a most valuable collection made by him during many years.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Jan. 15.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. R. Inwards, President, in the chair.—The report of the Council showed that the Society was in a satisfactory condition, thirty-four new Fellows having been elected during the year.—Mr. Inwards devoted his Presidential Address to the subject of

'Meteorological Observatories,' which he illustrated with numerous lantern-slides.—Mr. E. Mawley was elected President for the ensuing year.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Jan. 10.—Prof. A. S. Napier in the chair.—Prof. McCormick was elected a Member.—Mr. H. Bradley, joint-editor of the Society's 'New English Dictionary,' made his yearly report of his progress in the F words. Last year by January 12th copy to *fla* had been sent to Oxford, now *foliated* had gone; the last proof begins with *fogger*. In the year 123 pages have been printed. All proofs have been read by Drs. Fitzedward Hall and Fowler, and Messrs. H. H. Gibbs (Lord Aldenham) and W. H. Stevenson. Other helpers are named in the printed parts. The F words include many modern scientific terms, and some of the oldest English and Roman words, besides several onomatopœic words of arbitrary coinage. Initial *f* has attracted makers of imitative and contemptuous words—*flap, flap, flap; flash, flash, flash; flick, flick, flick; flim-flam, flim-flam, &c.* Of special words *foist* has not the nauséous origin often attributed to it, but is analogous to the dialectal Germ. *fäusten*, to get into one's fist. It occurs first in 'Dice-Play' of 1532, and means the holding in hand of a false die, to introduce at any point of the game; the false die was "*foisted in*"; all the known senses flow from this, and parallel those of *cog*. *Fugger* in "*pettifogger of the law*," c. 1550, and in trade a huckster, pedlar, sweater, is probably from the Fuggers, the great merchants of Antwerp in the fifteenth century; the word has passed into many languages, and is derived by Dietz from Fugger. To *fug*, to cheat, swindle, is a back formation from *fogger*, as *fog*, mist, is from the older *foggy*, applied to (1) land covered with *fog*, or coarse grass or moss; (2) soft, spongy, puffy flesh; (3) stout, fleshy persons. "Fat air" in Shakespeare, *pinguis aer*, is thick dark air, murky, unwholesome sky. *Fœile*, each of the two bones of the forearm and leg, is a translation of the Arabic *zand*, one of the two sticks to make fire by friction. Mr. Bradley dealt also with *hamfren, firkin, firm, flimsy* (from *flim*), *flatter, flicker, flippant* (1, nimble of foot or wing; 2, voluble of tongue; 3, saucy, conceited), *flour, fibbertigibbet, flare*, and the ghost-word *feingall*, a kestrel (said to come from "fly in gale"), which is Topsell's Germ. *steingall*, the name of the bird. Mr. Bradley was thanked for his services to the dictionary; and the meeting recommended that in the letter *D* *disyllable* and *disyllabic* should be spelt with only one *s* each.—Notice was given that Mr. Gollancz's paper on February 7th would be 'On the Song of Wade.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 14.—Sir B. Baker, President, in the chair.—It was announced that two Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that twenty-eight candidates had been admitted as Students. The monthly ballot resulted in the election of one Member, nineteen Associate Members, and one Associate.—The paper read was 'On the Sanitary Works of Buenos Ayres: Sewerage, Drainage, and Water-Supply,' by the Hon. R. C. Parsons.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—Jan. 14.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Mr. P. le Page Renouf, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Dr. Gaster 'On a Unique Hebrew Illuminated Manuscript of the Bible, of the Ninth or Tenth Century.'—The following officers and Council for the current year were submitted for election: *President*, Mr. P. le Page Renouf; *Vice-Presidents*, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Archbishop of York, the Marquess of Bute, Lord Amherst of Hackney, Lord Halsbury, W. E. Gladstone, F. D. Mocatta, W. Morrison, Sir C. Nicholson, and Rev. G. Rawlinson; *Council*, Rev. C. J. Ball, A. Cates, Rev. Prof. T. K. Cheyne, T. Christy, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, C. Harrison, G. Hill, Prof. T. H. Lewis, Rev. A. Löwy, Rev. J. Marshall, C. G. Montefiore, W. L. Nash, A. Peckover, Prof. P. Pierret, J. Pollard, E. B. Tylor, and E. T. Whyte; *Honorary Treasurer*, B. T. Bosanquet; *Secretary*, W. H. Rylands; *Hon. Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*, Rev. R. Gwynne; *Honorary Librarian*, W. Simpson.

MATHEMATICAL.—Jan. 9.—Major MacMahon, President, in the chair.—Miss Grace Chisholm and Dr. R. Bryant were elected Members, and Mr. C. E. Cullis was admitted into the Society.—Prof. Elliott, by a method used in connexion with seminvariants, showed how to obtain a criterion as to whether or not a rational integral homogeneous function of *y*, a function of *x*, and its derivatives is an exact differential, and further showed that if it is, its integral can be found by differential operations only.—The President announced the title of a paper by Prof. Tanner, viz., 'On a Certain Ternary Cubic.' The paper in the absence of the author was taken as read. The notes chiefly relate to the automorphs

and units of the form, and include a short geometrical discussion.—Mr. S. H. Burbury made a 'Further Communication on Boltzmann's Minimum Function.'—Lieut.-Col. Cunningham and Dr. Larmor joined in a discussion on the paper.—Mr. Love communicated some 'Examples illustrating Lord Rayleigh's Theory of the Stability or Instability of Certain Fluid Motions,' and subsequently replied to some remarks by Dr. Larmor.

HUGUENOT.—Jan. 8.—Sir H. W. Peek, Bart., President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Prof. E. J. James, Mrs. Harrison, Messrs. F. P. Le Maître, J. de Schlumberger, P. de Schlumberger, and E. J. Spitta.—The American Ambassador, Mr. T. F. Bayard, was elected an Honorary Fellow.—A paper was read by Mr. W. J. C. Moens 'On the Relief of the Poor Members of the French Churches in England as exemplified by the Practice of the Church at Sandwich.'

- MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.**
- Mon.** Royal Academy, 4.—'Painting,' Mr. W. B. Richmond.
— Victoria Institute, 44.—'Newly Desperished Inscriptions,' Mr. Pinches.
— London Institution, 5.—'Cambridge University: Its History and Development,' Mr. E. J. C. Morton.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Presentation of Prizes, and Presidential Address to Students.'
- Tues.** Royal Institution, 3.—'External Covering of Plants and Animals,' Prof. C. Stewart.
— Statistical, 5.—'Parliamentary Representation in England, Illustrated by the Elections of 1892 and 1893,' Mr. J. A. Baines.
— Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "The Sanitary Works of Buenos Ayres."'
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Supply of Sea-water to London,' Mr. F. W. Grierson.
— Folk-lore, 8.—'Annual Meeting: President's Address.'
— Geological, 8.—'The Spectator Series in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire,' Mr. G. W. Lamplugh; 'Cretaceous Podophthalma from Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands' and 'A Fossil Octopus from the Cretaceous of the Lebanon,' Dr. H. Woodward; 'Transported Boulder Clay,' Rev. E. Hill.
- Wed.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Dante,' Mr. P. H. Wicksteed.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'Painting,' Mr. W. B. Richmond.
— Royal, 44.
— London Institution, 6.—'Unexplored Glaciers of Vatna-Jökul,' Mr. F. W. Howell.
— Electrical Engineers, 8.
— Chemical, 8.—'Helmholtz Memorial Lecture,' Prof. G. F. Fitzgerald.
— Antiquaries, 44.—'English Mortar dated 1650,' Mr. E. Peacock; 'Bronze Medallion Portrait of King Henry VII.,' Sir J. C. Robinson; 'Excavations at Appletree Farm on the Roman Wall,' Chancellor Ferguson; 'Recent Discoveries in St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, and its Claim to be a Romano-British Building,' Mr. W. H. St. John Hoare.
- Fri.** Royal Academy, 4.—'Painting,' Mr. W. B. Richmond.
— Physical, 5.—'Exhibition of some Geometrical Instruments,' Mr. E. Scott and Signor Monticelli; 'On Resultant Tones,' Mr. J. D. Everett; 'Experiments with Incandescent Lamps,' Sir J. Salomons.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Ludwig and Vitalism,' Prof. B. Sander-son.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'The Valley of Kashmir,' Mr. W. R. Lawrence.
— Botanic, 34.—'Election of Fellows, &c.'

Science Gossip.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. J. Bracebridge Wilson, of Geelong, Victoria, for to his ardour as a collector is mainly due what knowledge we have of the marine fauna of Port Phillip Heads.

PROF. SHALER, of Harvard University, has written a volume upon 'Domesticated Animals: their Relation to Man and to his Advancement in Civilization,' which will be published in this country by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. The subjects of the chapters are: The Dog, The Horse, Flocks and Herds, Domesticated Birds, Useful Insects, The Rights of Animals, and The Problem of Domestication. The illustrations to the work are by Delort, of Paris, and other artists.

CIRCULAR No. 3 of the Harvard College Observatory announces that D.M.+17°4367 has been discovered to be a variable star of the Algol type. It is in the constellation Delphinus. Circular No. 4 announces that a new star in the constellation Centaurus has been noticed by Mrs. Fleming from an examination of the Draper Memorial photographs. It first appeared on a chart plate taken on July 8th, 1895, when its magnitude was 7.2. On December 16th a faint photographic image of it, magnitude 10.9, was obtained with the 11-inch Draper telescope; on that day and on December 19th it was seen by Mr. O. C. Wendell with the 15-inch equatorial as a star of about the eleventh magnitude. The spectrum was monochromatic, and closely resembled that of the adjacent nebula, N.G.C. 5253. Like the new stars in Cygnus, Auriga, and Norma, this star appears to have changed into a gaseous nebula.

A NEW (fourth) edition of Mr. Lynn's handy little treatise on 'Remarkable Comets' is in the press (Stanford), and brings the information again up to date.

THAT valuable guide to the amateur astronomer, the *Companion to the "Observatory"* for the present year, has been issued with its usual promptitude. The *Observatory* itself is entering the nineteenth year of its existence, having been founded by the present Astronomer Royal in 1877.

FINE ARTS

John Russell, R.A. By G. C. Williamson, D.Litt. Illustrated. (Bell & Sons.)

"As a lad he was of a venturesome and daring spirit, and it is said that one day his father, coming down High Street [of Guildford], was attracted by a group of boys standing on the pavement, and gazing most intently at the incomplete tower of Holy Trinity Church. Upon inquiring the cause of their interest, he was greeted with the news that 'young Jack Russell was climbing up the corner of the church tower, with a bit of chalk in his mouth, to see if he could not set a mark against the top.' His father had the gratification of seeing the young scamp make a cross within a few inches of the top, a band of brickwork keeping him from entirely achieving his purpose. Down again he crept, resting his toes on very small projections in the brickwork, and, on his arrival at the foot of the tower, was received by his father, who immediately, by way of relief to feelings of terror and thankfulness, administered in sight of his companions a sound thrashing to John on the spot."

Such was the first appearance in public of a youth belonging to a highly respectable commercial family, then and since 1509 settled in the county town of Surrey, who were, and continued till 1850 to be, the leading book and print sellers of the district. The father, who seems to have been John III., was four times Mayor of Guildford. He was a well-to-do and extremely intelligent man of business and an amateur artist of some skill, and his son, John IV., became a Royal Academician and one of the first portrait painters of his day, working chiefly in crayons and water colours.

Besides his professional achievements—which included about 800 portraits, 337 of which (not 332, as Dr. Williamson has it) were exhibited in London between 1768 and 1806—the younger Russell devoted years to the production of a most elaborate lunar map; wrote upon astronomy; invented an apparatus the nature of which is sufficiently indicated by the name he gave to it, "Selenographia"; wrote two tracts on the technique of painting; and was a most ardent confessor of an uncompromising Methodism which was always getting him into hot water. As early as July 6th, 1766, when he was rather more than twenty-one years of age, he began to keep a diary, from whose pages a grandson and another expert have translated with extraordinary labour enough to impart a certain humanizing charm to the overloaded pages before us. Indeed, Dr. Williamson deserves credit as well as gratitude for the prodigious care with which he has picked out readable and interesting details from a dreary document, the extent and aridity of which may be judged from a portion printed in facsimile, and again in a full transcript on pp. 96, 97, and 98. In the fragment thus made accessible Russell had jotted down

his rather tempestuous prayers to the Most High, the name of the ink he used, the sermons he listened to at Shrewsbury and elsewhere, the drawings he made, the terrific dreams he had, the pious hypochondria he suffered, his lugubrious reflections on national affairs, and, lastly: "Sunday morning. I awoke from a flattering temporal dream, was remarkably hearty, and had my weekly dip." From a diarist so conscientious about details, extending from his ink to his Sunday bath, much might be expected. The difficulty of dealing with this curious journal was prodigiously increased by his having employed for it Dr. John Byrom's complex system of shorthand.

An early development of ability in drawing portraits of a singular veracity and freshness induced the well-to-do bookseller of Guildford to apprentice his son to no less a person than Francis Cotes, one of the Founder Members of the Royal Academy, and so successful in his profession as to be able to build that handsome stone mansion still standing on the north side of Cavendish Square, in which he died, and where he was succeeded by Romney, Shee, and Dr. A. Monro. In this house Russell studied much, worked hard, and became warmly attached to his rather hot-headed but excellent master; but happening "out of curiosity and ridicule" to go to the chapel of the Lock Hospital when Dr. Madan was preaching with his accustomed force, Russell underwent a change which altered all his future life. One of the first important entries in his diary was: "John Russell converted, September 30th, 1764, ætat. 19, at about half an hour after seven in the morning"; that is to say, he then experienced the first of those religious paroxysms which not only marked his future intercourse with other men, but, had he been a less able, sincere, and sound artist, would most assuredly have ruined his artistic career. As was said of him, "meekness was not his weakness," and even when he was so far on the road to fortune as to be summoned to paint Lord Montagu's people at Cowdray (then in all its splendour), and received a warm welcome, he was compelled to write in his diary:—

"I am well assured Lord Montague's afraid of his character by my being in his house, on account of my bearing the name of Methodist; the inference that may be drawn from his own words indicates he wants me gone."

Russell's inference was quite accurate, writes Dr. Williamson:—

"His presence in the houses of the time was only tolerated for the value of his work, and, excellent as were his opinions and his faith, he yet, over and over again, caused them to become nauseous to his clients by reason of his very awkward habit of forcing conversation at all times on to sacred subjects. This phase of his character lost him many a client and many a friend, and caused him to become querulous, morbid, and depressed. Russell naively wrote in the next few lines of his diary that 'Lord Montague says that if he had known my character before I came as well as he does now, I should not have had a welcome in his house.'"

The Roman Catholics of Midhurst, which is close to Cowdray, stirred up the town to prevent his even staying at the inn, and he had to journey back to Guildford. Arrived

at home, he was even worse off, and his diary furnishes the following touching account of the wilful martyrdom he inflicted upon himself and upon those who loved him best:—

"My poor mother came up with me to-night when I went to bed, and charged me to say nothing about my religion to the servants or anybody here, which I absolutely refused to comply with, and answered on the contrary, 'I am resolved, whatever may be the consequences, to speak all I possibly could.' 'She spoke,' he continued, 'dreadful blasphemous words against the Old Testament, on which I answered her most dreadfully severe, pronouncing bitter curses, denying her being a Christian as much as the Devil himself. The conclusion was she told me in anger to go away. I was afterwards pressed by my father to go for a walk in the fields with the family, which I refused, being Sunday, as the professors of this town [Guildford] look on it as a very wrong thing, so I declined, stating that my liberty should not be judged by another man's conscience. My father said many affecting things to me on it: 'Oh, Jack,' says he, 'how can you refuse your poor father such a thing, who has taken such care and pains with you, and can you let him go alone?' Afterwards, he, in anger against my narrowness, said he would not serve such a God."

The crime of Sunday was, however, no crime on Monday, for the diary continued,—

"Monday, took a walk in the fields, meditating, reading and singing hymns."

Russell got into hot water with Cotes, and the dinners in Cavendish Square were stormy because of the pupil's lack of consideration for others, upon whom he never flinched from thrusting his opinions. He wrote:—

"I had a religious argument with my master, Mr. Cotes, at dinner. I could not keep myself calm. I had the name of a blasphemer given me because I defended the doctrine of election, and spoke of the exceeding sinfulness of sin."

"My master," he wrote in September, 1766, "disturbed me with oaths at my prayers"; and on another occasion we have a glimpse of the devices Cotes employed to keep his pupil from attending the sermons which were then preached every evening by that eminent divine Mr. Romaine at St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street: "My master has made me uneasy by appointing me to attend an auction at Langford's of drawings which is to last ten evenings." Langford was the Christie of the day, and auctions, especially of drawings, were then often, if not generally, held in the evenings; his rooms were in Covent Garden. He was a friend of Hogarth's, and the intensity of the ill-feeling likely to be excited by Russell's Methodism in 1766 may be guessed by any one who studies Hogarth's 'Credulity, Superstition, and Fanaticism,' a print published just four years before Cotes and Russell fell out. However, it is evident that the master and the pupil soon made up their differences and remained the warmest of friends. Cotes was a martyr to the stone, and when he expired at Cavendish Square, while still in the prime of life, July 19th, 1770, the terrible sufferings he endured affected Russell deeply. Upon him devolved the duty of breaking the news to the father, mother, and three aunts of the artist, who, Russell wrote, "expressed themselves like brutes."

When Russell got hold of a clergyman, he could be severely critical. For instance, "Sent for Mr. Charles, and was enabled to speak much to the purpose, and entirely pull his sermon to pieces"; "Spoke to Mr. Goodyer warmly, who was affronted by my plain speaking, and like to cost me his friendship"; "Went to a Quakers' meeting in Guildford to hear a funeral sermon; the doctrine most dreadfully erroneous, but I have good hope the speaker knows what the love of God is"; "Mr. Ring is the unsound dissenting preacher in this town"; and when Russell painted the portrait of the rector of Guildford, so warm an argument arose between artist and sitter about going to the play that the former recorded his fear lest he should be refused the communion at Holy Trinity. Again:—

"The anger of Guildford people is now risen to such a pitch that the general expression is that they should be glad to see me with a stone round my neck and thrown in the river."

Going to London by coach, he, much to the indignation of his fellow passengers, preached as he came near his lodgings in town. He knew no better way of making love than to take his mistress to hear Romaine at St. Dunstan's of an evening, and, although his sweetheart confessed herself impressed, her mother "took on" so that Russell wrote: "I expect to be forbid the house." After many difficulties he married the lady, and could not have had a better wife.

Russell's religious views manifestly led him towards Whitefield, whom Hogarth had attacked in the print above named, under whom he became a regular communicant at the Tabernacle which, till lately, stood in Tottenham Court Road. Russell, naturally enough, came to be a sort of official painter to the Connexion, and, in due time, produced an excellent likeness of 'The Preacher,' engraved by J. Watson in 1772, a work which, however, is not to be confused with that other masculine portrait by Hone, by which Whitefield is now best known. Soon after Whitefield's portrait was finished, Russell painted John Wesley, and then Dr. Dodd, a picture which has at last found a home in the National Portrait Gallery. Among Russell's sitters were Philip Stanhope, famous as the recipient of Lord Chesterfield's letters, John Bacon, R.A., G. Keate the surgeon, Sir J. Banks, Miss Banks, Dr. A. Gifford, Arthur Young, William Wilberforce, Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Capt. Grose the antiquary, J. Palmer the actor, "Jack" Banister, George Wollaston, Admiral Keppel, Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal, Sheridan, Dr. Doddridge, Admiral Bligh, W. Cowper the poet, Lord Macartney, Bartolozzi, and R. Merry ("Della Crusca"). Dr. Williamson tells us that he has been able to trace nearly seven hundred of Russell's portraits in crayons or painted in oil.

Yet this host of portraits by no means includes the whole of the artist's output, for he painted many fancy pictures, the first of them that appeared in public being exhibited at the gallery of the Society of Artists of Great Britain in the Great Room at Spring Gardens (i.e., the rooms of Wigley, the auctioneer), which was opened in April, 1768. Russell was then living, as he had been doing for some time, "At Mr. Haley's, Watchmaker, in John Street, near

Portland Street, Cavendish Square." Dr. Williamson supplies a very confused history of the Society of Artists of Great Britain, *alias* the Incorporated Society, which he declares was "established in that name by Hogarth," an incorrect statement; again, he says the other society, known as the Free Society of Artists, "was a body of men refusing allegiance to the incorporated Society"—the truth is rather the other way—and he asserts that Russell exhibited two pictures with the Free Society at the rooms of the Society of Arts, but this was not the case. To be sure a "Mr. Russell" contributed two works to the "Exhibition in St. Alban's Street, Pall Mall," in 1779, but we are not sure that he was John Russell; indeed, the address "at Mr. Hagarty's" is altogether against the idea. Further, Dr. Williamson declares that on October 26th, 1766, Russell in his diary refers to the Royal Academy as not robbing him of his peace at night. As the Royal Academy was not founded till 1768, and held its first exhibition in the following year, it is manifest it was not at that time likely to disturb the rest of its future member. He was probably referring to the discussions which preceded the establishment of the Royal Academy, and to some of the squabbles between the life schools which were then in existence. At the first exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1769 Russell exhibited 'Two Portraits of Esquimaux Indians'; he became a Student in its schools in 1770, and Dr. Williamson adds that he gained a gold medal for figure drawing in the same year; but the fact is that the gold medalists of 1770 were Joseph Strutt, a painter in oil, and the sculptor Thomas Banks (afterwards an Academician), who submitted a bas-relief. Russell never won a gold medal, nor did the Academy award gold medals for figure drawing; but he may have taken a silver medal in 1770 or in any other year. He was elected an Associate in 1772, a full Academician in 1788. Dr. Williamson is rash in saying that he was "no favourite at the Academy, where his too frequent religious arguments had made him many enemies," for he was actually, after Cosway—a much better artist—the first portrait painter, in the strict sense of the term, who was chosen an Associate. Besides, we are told here that it was by one vote only that he failed of election in 1770 with the first batch of Associates, which included Cosway, Bacon, James Wyatt, M. A. Rooker, W. Pars, and Antonio Zucchi, Angelica Kauffmann's husband. He was elected in 1772 along with Barry, Rigaud, and Stephen Elmer, the animal painter. When he wrote in his diary that he had been "much honoured" at the Academy he simply meant, we may point out to Dr. Williamson, that his studies in the schools which he frequented procured him compliments from his fellow students. When elected an Associate, and attending the dinners (which differed from those of to-day in costing five shillings a head and eighteenpence for the dessert), he often recorded his horror of the bad language his companions employed, which compelled him to fly from the table! Dr. Williamson confuses the Turk's Head taverns, respectively in Greek Street and Gerard Street; but after all it matters little,

although their history is closely connected with that of Russell as an Academician.

This readable and finely illustrated volume contains a considerable number of anecdotes which bring the painter in contact with historical personages, many of whom were among the sitters we have enumerated. The following tale, for instance, is, so far as we know, both characteristic and fresh:—

"At one time Russell particularly desired to see a picture hanging in one of the royal palaces, into which access was not permitted, and happening to name his desire very cautiously to the Prince [afterwards George IV.], it met with an immediate response. The Prince, who was seated, at once unbuckled the Garter that he was wearing at his knee, handed it with a good-natured smile to the artist, 'There, Russell,' said he, 'show them that and I expect they'll let you in at once.'"

Far from fresh, however, is the story of Miss Banks, the eccentric sister of Sir Joseph Banks, going to buy halfpenny ballads (for which her craving amounted to a passion, as the British Museum authorities rejoice to know) in Long Lane, Smithfield. This anecdote is as old as Miss Banks herself.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—WINTER EXHIBITION.

(Second Notice.)

FROM the Reynoldses we may turn to the Gainsboroughs. Of the development of portrait-painting in the hands of Gainsborough and of the nature of the change which he effected we have already spoken several times; and if we refer to these points again it is only because they have been generally overlooked, or not sufficiently recognized even by some of his warmest admirers, who seem not to be fully aware that, greatly as the art of Romney differed from that of Reynolds, the technical endowments of Gainsborough differed as much, if not so obviously.

In tracing the origin of Gainsborough's works the critic has nothing like the advantages which he possesses when he is discussing Reynolds's career, his portraits, and his sitters. The history of Gainsborough is not only brief, but confused—so much so that all hopes of a satisfactory and complete biography must be abandoned. But with Romney the case is, fortunately, different because a good deal of matter waits sitting by a competent investigator, part of whose duty it will be to clear away a great quantity of accumulated rubbish. Certainly it is safe to say that much of what Carlyle called the "soul's record and personality" of Gainsborough is depicted in Sir W. Agnew's *Portrait of the Painter* (6), a superb piece which, though smaller, is quite worthy of being compared with 'Gainsborough painted by Himself,' which his daughter Margaret presented to the Royal Academy. We should like to see these pictures side by side, and along with them the small three-quarters-length likeness by Zoffany, which he "Painted as a Gift to Gainsborough." It was here as No. 19 in 1887, and is a prosaic reading of the great painter's character, whereas he himself in his many efforts at self-portraiture never failed to do justice to his own handsome, if somewhat peevish countenance, to which time added an indescribable charm. Sir William's loan exhibits the self-conscious, self-troubled character of Gainsborough. Technically as well as personally the work is characteristic, for who could paint his carnations better, or model his features with more forthright skill, and, at the same time, mistake so egregiously the planes of his face and dare to put the eyes so much out of drawing? So far as we know, this fine work—its measurements do not agree with Mr. W. Sharpe's likeness (N.P.E., 1867, No. 515)—has not been exhibited in London before.

To paint a British soldier's red coat, like that of Mr. T. Hibbert, of *Chalfont*, No. 11 (he was doubtless in the militia), required all the skill of Gainsborough. Indeed, not even Sir Joshua himself, great as he was in treating scarlet (*vide* Lord Heathfield's coat in the National Gallery picture), came near Gainsborough's achievements in this direction, while Romney, who took a thoroughly classic view of such matters, was simply nowhere in such a matter. Rembrandt's success was not greater, nor is Sir John Millais's quite so admirable. Hoppner alone got within a measurable distance. In fact, No. 11 may be classed with that admirable likeness of a boy in red, the well-known 'Master Nicholls,' or 'Master Wade,' which, as 'The Pink Boy,' Mr. James Naylor lent to the Academy (No. 39) in 1879. In this work and in Mr. Hibbert's likeness Gainsborough repeated those technical devices thanks to which he outdid himself in the much more popular, but by no means really so subtle 'Blue Boy,' which is No. 129 in Gallery III. Mr. Hibbert's coat may be further compared with the blue gown of 'Mrs. Siddons' (now in the National Gallery), where the same tactics of painting are again apparent. In fact, except Rembrandt, and perhaps Correggio, no painter excelled more than Gainsborough in the thoroughly accomplished and scientific use of what painters call "broken colour." However, students of Gainsborough should note that until he left Ipswich for Bath in 1760, he used this device but timidly, if not weakly. Can he have acquired it by studying Gothic stained glass, than which nothing shows its value more completely? Mr. Hibbert's portrait was here in 1885 with that of his wife. The former was superior to the latter in the modelling, colour, and painting of the flesh, while in the last respect it far surpasses 'The Blue Boy.'

Gainsborough's *Portrait of Lady Le Despencer* (29) deserves only qualified, if considerable praise. We do not remember to have seen it before, and unless anonymously it has not been shown till now. The first husband of Lady Margaret Fordyce (36) was the London banker who, as Walpole told Conway, June 22nd, 1772, might have ruined him "as he has half the world." Considering its chronology, this portrait should probably be called by the sitter's maiden name of Lady Margaret Lindsay, she being the second daughter of James, fifth Earl of Balcarras, who married, first, Alexander Fordyce of the firm of Neal, Jones & Fordyce, of Threadneedle Street, the day of whose failure, June 10th, 1772, was long remembered as "Black Monday," and secondly, in 1812, Sir James Bland Burges, "who had been an early admirer, but had been married twice in the interim." Lady Margaret died in 1814; it was her sister, Lady Ann Lindsay, who wrote 'Auld Robin Gray.' Gainsborough painted at least two portraits of Lady Margaret: a fine whole-length which the late Earl of Crawford lent to the Grosvenor Gallery as No. 160 in 1885; and that which Lady Stuart de Rothsay lent as No. 164 to the British Institution in 1866. The latter is probably before us now, and it is not the better portrait. Reynolds painted members of the Fordyce family, and Gainsborough painted Mr. Fordyce himself. Anecdotes of the lady may be found in the Catalogue of the above-named Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition, drawn from the scandalous chronicles of the day and from Walpole and "Leonidas" Glover. She figured conspicuously as Queen Elizabeth in that wild masquerade at the Pantheon on April 30th, immediately preceding the crash of the bank. Would any one expect this stately, if not austere Scotswoman to have been a leader in a feast so wild? Goldsmith, Reynolds, and scores of Gainsborough's and Sir Joshua's sitters were present at that orgy, when the Macaronies escorted Mrs. Baddeley into the assembly under an arch of drawn

swords, and thus defied the Ladies Patronesses. The Duchess of Ancaster, Lady Melbourne, and Mrs. Damer the sculptress were present in male dominoes, and so were the "Jessamy Bride," "Little Comedy," and Lady Ann Lindsay in more modest attire.

The *Blue Boy* (Master Jonathan Buttall, of 31, Frith Street, Soho), No. 129, is said to have been at the Academy in 1770 as '85, Portrait of a Young Gentleman, a whole-length which attracted much attention, and of which Mrs. Moser, the Keeper's wife, writing to Fuseli, then in Rome, said, "Gainsborough is beyond himself in the portrait of a gentleman in a Vandyke habit." On the other hand, Fulcher and others say that it was not produced till early in 1779; its handling, developed scheme of colour, and general technique undoubtedly support this statement. This work is so well known and has been so often discussed, especially with regard to another similar and probably authentic Gainsborough bearing the same name, that we need only refer for details of its history, character, and claims to the Grosvenor Gallery Catalogue of 1885, under No. 62, and our own contemporaneous remarks on the picture (*Athen.* No. 2984, p. 23). It may have been exhibited anonymously at the Academy at an earlier date, as 'Portrait of a Gentleman': certainly it was at the British Institution as 'Portrait of a Youth,' No. 23, and again as No. 117 in 1834, 'A Young Gentleman in a Landscape, the Picture known as the Boy in Blue.' It was at Manchester in 1857, the International Exhibition in 1862, the Royal Academy in 1870, and the Grosvenor Gallery in 1885.

Gainsborough's somewhat artificial landscape painting is excellently represented by pictures so agreeable and so cleverly composed as to make us wonder why in his own times so few persons could be persuaded to buy them. This neglect was so conspicuous that—as we observed in 1885—that most inquisitive monarch George III. himself vouchsafed to inquire into the matter and question the artist on the comparative popularity of his portraits and his landscape compositions. There are many artificial things which are charming. The famous *Girl at the Stile* (91) is one of the sweetest of his idyls, pervaded by gentle emotion, and undeniably graceful. The colour, for instance, in the country road descending between trees is graded as well as limpid in its tones. Blue, of which Gainsborough was exceptionally fond, prevails in the beechen foliage overhead, dense as it is, and, of course, this excess is not true to nature, but it fulfils the painter's object in harmonizing with the very distinctly blue sky. In truth, harmonies of tone and colour are to be found everywhere in the picture, and they have been obtained with unusual skill and subtlety. Besides this, the effect of deepening and glowing twilight is first rate. Evidently the work belongs to the Bath period of the painter's career, not to his sojourns in Norwich or Ipswich; but we have no other clue to the date of the 'Girl at the Stile.' By the way, the work has not been exhibited before under this title; it may have been 'The Milk Girl,' which in 1832 and 1863 belonged to Sir G. Philips, Bart., but of which the reported size and proportions do not agree with those of No. 91, before us. Gainsborough was fond of similar subjects; for instance, Rogers's 'Girl with Milk,' Lord de Dunstanville's (i.e., Mr. J. F. Basset's) 'Girl going to the Well,' one of the prettiest of its class, and frequently engraved. At the Grosvenor Gallery in 1885, No. 49 was another 'Milk Girl' by Gainsborough. The *Harvest Waggon* (94), which was painted from a sketch made while the artist was visiting at Shotterwick, near Bath, and which Lord Tweedmouth has lent, is eminent for style, idyllic feeling, and graceful design among Gainsborough's landscapes of this class. Indeed, it is the most charming of all his landscapes, and it is of it that Gains-

borough himself said that it pleased him "more than any he had executed." The thought and the remark were alike characteristic of the painter's frankness. It is the identical masterpiece which he gave to Mr. Wiltshire, the opulent carrier on the Bath road, who, from admiration of our painter's art, always refused payment for taking his pictures when they went to or returned from London. Nor was this Gainsborough's sole gift of a picture to the same person. It was then known as 'The Return from Harvest,' and its breadth, softness, pearly colour, and expansiveness are quite delicious. The driver of the picturesque wain is in the act of stopping his team in order that a buxom girl may mount. This is a portrait of Mrs. Fischer, wife of the hantboy player and one of the painter's daughters; while a figure seated in the waggon was taken from another daughter. One of the horses is an old favourite presented by Wiltshire to Gainsborough, who often used the animal for a model. There was long extant a very fine study of his from this steed when, too old to work, it had retired to clover. When Mr. J. Wiltshire's pictures were sold in 1867, this example fetched 3,097l. In 1814 he had lent it as No. 37 to the British Institution; Sir D. Marjoribanks lent it as No. 140 to the Academy in 1880; in 1885 the present generous owner sent it to the Grosvenor Gallery as No. 33; in 1843 E. Finden engraved it as 'The Hay Cart.' At the Grosvenor Gallery with it was lent by Sir G. Beaumont No. 174, doubtless the original sketch for this picture mentioned above.

Lord Tweedmouth has likewise lent Gainsborough's capital *Landscape, with Cattle and Figures* (96), a beautiful thing in its way, but not without traces of the prettiness which characterizes the best idyls in Sévres porcelain. We believe it may have belonged to the grandson of Wiltshire, the carrier, who in 1814 lent it, as No. 64, to the British Institution with 'The Harvest Waggon' as 'Landscape, with Cattle going to Water'; at the same time the then Hon. Charles Long lent No. 20, another picture, which was then named 'A Landscape, with Cattle and Figures, Evening,' and is quite likely to be that now before us. In 1824 it was again at the same place. A great many Gainsboroughs with names more or less like these have appeared in public from time to time, so that we might almost as well attempt to identify by their names as many Cuyyps.

We shall conclude this article with noticing the Romneys, which, although they do not include any of his greater works, lend an air of distinction to this exhibition. The first of the group, a *Portrait of Mrs. Herbert* (5), is a respectable specimen which has not been exhibited before nor engraved. *Lady Eliot, afterwards Countess of St. Germans* (14), is noteworthy as representing a daughter of that remarkable politician the Hon. C. Yorke; like the last, it is a fairly good example of the artist, and, like it, is new to us. Of *Mrs. Glynn* (24) we know nothing under that name, but it may have been shown as 'Portrait of a Lady' or otherwise anonymously. Still it must be remembered that Romney exhibited only twenty-five pictures in all. The three-quarters-length figure of *Mrs. Coke* (35), with her hands clasped in her lap and, like many Romneys, dressed in white and a blue sash, charms every observer by the fresh and ingenuous expression of her features, and by the classic grace, so dear to Romney, of her attitude. In these respects the artist always held his own. General Hepburn exhibited No. 8, 'Mrs. H. Cooke,' at the Academy in 1884, a smaller and otherwise different portrait. The *Portrait of Mrs. Webster, afterwards Lady Holland* (93)—as to whom in her later days see Leslie's 'Library at Holland House,' No. 43, in Gallery I.—is a remarkable Romney, which shows the lady while in the bloom of her womanhood. She is gazing at the sun rising behind lofty mountains, and

she is evidently painted in the character of Clytie hailing the advent of Phoebus Apollo. A gilt face of the god (irradiated very much in the manner of the old badge of the Sun Fire Office) is seen on the front of the marble altar on which she is leaning her elbow; the vase on the altar is for libations; a sunflower is fastened at her breast, and other signs indicate that, whatever Mrs. Webster may have really been at the time, she intended to appear as the mistress of a Greek god rather than of an English peer. Romney's taste designed the highly effective and elegant coronet of white plumes set in a golden band which adorns her chestnut tresses; his taste also designed her fine draperies, but he could not impart entire spontaneity and sincerity to an otherwise graceful air and attitude. It is an unexhibited picture, unengraved, and still in perfect condition.

SUUM CUIQUE.

In the *Classical Review* in 1887 I gave a brief account of a Ptolemaic inscription, under the heading 'Acquisitions to British Museum.' I stated there, as matters of fact, that the "first line, in large letters, names Philometor," and also that "section 5, ll. 39-50, is addressed to the Philometores Soteres"; but I did not touch the question whether the Philometor of line 1 was, or was not, one of the Philometores Soteres of line 39, and I did not mention any date B.C. Mr. Sayce, however, published the inscription shortly afterwards in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*; and he asserted that the Philometor of line 1 was Ptolemy VI., and that the date was 181 B.C.

Mr. Mahaffy has just now published it again in *Hermathena*, and he takes the Philometor of line 1 for Ptolemy X., one of the Philometores Soteres of line 39, and says that the date is 115 B.C. He refers to Mr. Sayce's article, and to remarks of mine in the *Classical Journal*—a publication that expired twenty-eight years before I was born—and then he says, "There is no doubt about the king and his date, and that Mr. Torr was in error about it." In spite of all that has been said in Germany by Messrs. Wilcken and Strack, I fancy that there is really a good deal of doubt. But, however that may be, Mr. Mahaffy has no warrant for saying that I was wrong. He is crediting me with the assertions that were made by Mr. Sayce.

Cecil Torr.

Five-Strt Gossip.

WE hear with much regret that Dr. Johann Wilhelm Appel, an accomplished and courteous Assistant-Keeper of the Art Library at the South Kensington Museum, expired, aged sixty-seven, on the 6th inst., after a very long illness which succeeded his compulsory retirement on account of age from the post he had filled so worthily during many years. Among other texts on art from an antiquary's point of view he wrote 'Monuments of Early Christian Art,' 1872, and 'Die Rhein und die Rheinlande,' 1847, which was translated into French and English.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 11th inst. a picture attributed to Rembrandt, from the collection of the late G. J. Swanston, C.B., for 278l.

PROF. HALES is to give a course of lectures this coming term at Hampstead 'On London and its Literary Sites and Associations.'

THE catalogue of the first portion of the late Mr. Boyne's collection of coins contains 1,832 lots. This comprises the Greek, the Roman, Byzantine, and English coins and medals. The whole collection consists of 30,000 pieces.

MRS. TIRARD writes to us, regarding our review of her translation of Erman's 'Aegypten,' that the work is hardly, as we said, ten years old, seeing that the second and concluding volume appeared in 1888. "It might also be inferred," she adds,

"from the review that the list of illustrations that are given twice applies only to the English edition, while, as a fact, the repetitions are identical in both editions, with the exception of a new tailpiece, p. 130 and p. 327, that was not required in the German. One illustration only was omitted, p. 298; but this occurs in fuller form, p. 553 of the 'Ægypten,' or p. 415 of the English edition. It was Prof. Erman's wish that the English preface, for which he supplied notes, should be substituted for his original preface. With regard to the names of the gods, Prof. Erman wrote to me: 'Dass es Amen heisst und Re, aber in zusammensetzungen Amenhotp und Ramesse, liegt an den eigenthümlichen Betonungs- und Vokalverkürzungs-gesetzen der ägyptischen Sprache.' The transliteration of hieroglyphs is still, of course, an open question, and I thought it best, therefore, not to change Prof. Erman's work."

As we remarked, this method of transliteration is not suited to English readers.

MUSIC

Robert Schumann's *Complete Works* written for the Pianoforte. Edited and fingered by Agnes Zimmermann. 3 vols. (Novello, Ewer & Co.).—Here we have what may fitly be termed an *édition de luxe* of the master who may be regarded as the greatest of those who have written for the pianoforte. The latter part of this statement may receive objection from some musicians, but we maintain its truthfulness in spite of the stupendous genius of Beethoven and the romance and delicate sentimentality of Chopin, the only composers worthy of comparison with Schumann in this particular branch of musical art. Unfortunately, he was at his prime at the time when Mendelssohn was regarded as a sort of musical idol in this country, and for a long time after the last-named master was prematurely called away, neither critics nor public would look with much favour on any other classical composer of the period. Schumann's music was vilified to an extent that might almost be described as revolting, but now all is happily changed; Mendelssohn is esteemed at his true value, which is great, and so is his companion tone-poet. Madame Schumann did her utmost to popularize the music of her deceased husband, whom she revered, and she succeeded to some extent. Since she retired from public life others have taken up the task with conspicuous success, and at the present moment the programme of a pianoforte recital would scarcely be considered complete without one of those monumental works, the 'Carnaval,' the 'Etudes Symphoniques,' or the *Fantasia* in c, Op. 17. On a plane very slightly lower stand the 'Papillons,' the 'Davidsbündler,' and the *Sonatas* in f sharp minor, c sharp minor, and g minor. Miss Zimmermann says that in the difficult task which she has undertaken, and accomplished in a manner worthy of so painstaking an artist, as regards the composer's original terms of expression she has preserved the original whenever they have emanated from Schumann himself in German, but when the information is derived from other sources "it has been deemed sufficient to give it in English alone." The only items which the composer seems to have fingered in detail are the studies based on Paganini's Violin Caprices, Op. 3, and the enormously difficult *Toccata* in c, Op. 7. It is almost needless to add that throughout Miss Zimmermann adopts the finger-numbering 1 to 5, which in some quarters is still stupidly described as foreign. There is a brief sketch of the master's life, taken from Wasielewski's valuable biography of Schumann; and the works are given so far as possible in chronological order. The volumes are in large quarto, and are handsomely printed and bound.

Musical Gossip.

MR. NORMAN SALMOND, previous to his departure for America, gave a farewell concert in

the Steinway Hall last Saturday afternoon. M. Saint-Saëns's familiar Pianoforte Trio in f, Op. 18, and Brahms's Pianoforte Quartet in c minor, Op. 25, were included in the programme, the executants being Mrs. Norman Salmond, who is an accomplished pianist, and Messrs. B. Hollander, Emil Kreuz, and Ludwig. Mr. Salmond's songs were Dr. Hubert Parry's Anacreontic "Fill me, boy, as deep a draught," and high-class compositions by Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Somervell, and Mr. Macpherson. Miss Clara Butt and Mr. Ben Davies took effective part in a generally agreeable entertainment.

The Popular Concert last Saturday afternoon commenced with Mendelssohn's Quartet in a minor, Op. 13, and concluded with Mozart's Pianoforte Trio in e, No. 6. Concerning these familiar works nothing need be said in the way of criticism, and their performance by Lady Halle and her associates was beyond reproach. Mr. Leonard Borwick is the most intellectual interpreter of Schumann's most characteristic works at present before the public, and his technique and phraseology in the very difficult *Fantasia* in c, Op. 17, were remarkable alike for admirable mechanism and true Schumannesque feeling. Mr. Richard Green gave satisfaction as the vocalist.

On Monday Cherubini's Quartet in e flat, No. 1, headed the scheme, and was played to perfection. This work has been given far more frequently than any of its five companions, though it is not superior to some of them. Mr. Leonard Borwick gave a sound and legitimate, though not by any means cold performance of Beethoven's Sonata in e flat, 'Les Adieux,' &c. Messrs. Borwick and Piatti coalesced in Mendelssohn's Sonata in d for pianoforte and violoncello, Op. 58; and Miss Boye displayed her rich soprano voice in songs by Bach and Wagner, and two characteristic Scandinavian lyrics. Miss Boye has an excellent future before her if she continues to study with assiduity.

THOUGH termed a pianoforte recital, Madame Kisch-Schorr's programme at the Steinway Hall on Tuesday afternoon was that of a chamber concert, as it included Schumann's Pianoforte Trio in d minor, Op. 63; Christian Sinding's new Sonata in e, Op. 27, an effective work in three movements; and Rubinstein's Sonata in d for piano and violoncello, Op. 18. Madame Kisch-Schorr, who played with intelligence and good taste throughout, introduced three of Tchaikowsky's set of characteristic pianoforte sketches entitled 'The Seasons,' the numbers selected being 'January,' 'February,' and 'March.' She received able assistance in the concerted works from Messrs. Louis Hillier and Alfred Gallrein. Mr. Forrest Scott showed some promise as a vocalist. The concert, on the whole, was above the average in interest.

PROF. PROUT presided at the meeting this week of the Musical Association, which took place at the Royal College of Organists. The paper read by Dr. F. G. Sawyer, entitled 'The Tendencies of Modern Harmony, as exemplified in the Works of Dvorák and Grieg,' was necessarily of a technical nature, and will probably be more fully appreciated when it appears in the annual volume of the Association's *Proceedings*; but Dr. Sawyer endeavoured to prove that the tendency of modern harmonic structure was to extend the limits of the scale by the introduction of notes foreign to the key, and that Grieg and Dvorák were the greatest innovators, possessing a wonderful grasp of what might be termed "the elasticity of tonality."

To celebrate the jubilee of the first production of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' the Directors of the Crystal Palace have resolved to give a performance of that work on Handel Festival scale on the afternoon of Saturday, June 27th. Madame Albani, Miss Clara Butt, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley have already accepted

engagements for the principal solo parts. Mr. August Manns will, of course, conduct. Mr. Walter W. Hedgecock presiding at the organ.

THE REV. O. J. VIGNOLES has undertaken to prepare a short memoir of the late Sir Robert P. Stewart, Professor of Music in the University of Dublin. He would be greatly obliged to friends of that eminent musician if they would kindly favour him with reminiscences, personal or professional, or any anecdotes, &c., of his public or private performances as an organist in England or elsewhere. Any originals of letters, &c., will be promptly acknowledged, and carefully returned after perusal. All communications to be addressed to the Rev. O. J. Vignoles, Athenæum Club, S.W.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| SUN. | Orchestral Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall. |
| — | National Sunday League Concert, 'The Creation,' 7, Queen's Hall. |
| — | South Place Popular Concert, 7, South Place Institute, Finsbury. |
| MON. | Carl Rosa Opera Company, 'Tannhäuser,' 2, Daly's Theatre. |
| — | Complimentary Concert to Mr. Percy Notcutt, 8, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall. |
| TUES. | Carl Rosa Opera Company, 'Carmen,' 2, Daly's Theatre. |
| — | Mr. E. Consolo's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Mr. S. D. Grimmon's Concert, 8, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Concert of Chamber Music, 8, Queen's Hall. |
| WED. | Carl Rosa Opera Company, 'Jeanie Deans,' 2, Daly's Theatre. |
| — | St. James's Hall Choir, 'Hymn of Praise,' 'Spring' from Haydn's 'Seasons,' and Saint-Saëns's '19th Psalm,' 8, Queen's Hall. |
| THURS. | Carl Rosa Opera Company, 'Lohengrin,' 2, Daly's Theatre. |
| — | Herr Franz Liebich's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | London Symphony Concert, 8, St. James's Hall. |
| FRI. | Carl Rosa Opera Company, 'Mignon,' 2, Daly's Theatre. |
| — | Mr. Herbert Farson's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| SAT. | Carl Rosa Opera Company, 'Tannhäuser,' 2, Daly's Theatre. |
| — | Popular Concert, 2, St. James's Hall. |
| — | Miss Fooker's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| — | Polytechnic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall. |

DRAMA

ELIZABETHAN PLAYERS.

British Museum, W.C.

I THINK the enclosed papers will prove interesting to all old Westminster boys, as well as to all lovers of the Elizabethan stage, especially as they prove the close connexion between Shakespeare's company (through Henry Condell, his friend and literary executor, here spelt "Kendall") at the theatre in Southwark, from whom the actors' apparel was borrowed, and the old dormitory at Westminster. These papers were found last month in the Muniment Room at Westminster Abbey.

EDWARD J. L. SCOTT.

A particular of the Charges of the Pedomimus his sute.

- Inprimis for 8 yard dem of stuffe at 10s. y^e yard, *iiilii.*
 Item for seaven yardes of fustian, vijs.
 Item for 6 yards of cotton at viij*d.*, *iiij.*
 Item for straitte lineinge, *xvid.*
 Item for bumbaste, *vid.*
 Item for haire for y^e hose, *xviij*d.**
 Item 3 oz. of blacke silke and gould lace, *xis.*
 Item for 7 doz. of buttons at 7*d.*, *iiij*s.* id.*
 Item for 7 yards of loope lace wayinge an oz., *iiis. 8*d.**
 Item an oz. of sowinge silke, *iiis.*
 Item an ell of taffata, *xiiiis.*
 Item for taffata of carnation in graine for drawinge out y^e like quantity, *viis. vid.*
 Item for 3 nayles of ritch taffata of carnation in graine, *iiis. viiid.*
 Item for 3 doz. of silver buttons for the doublet, *iiis. vid.*
 Item for white silke for y^e button holes, *vid.*
 Item for cuttinge, *vid.*
 Item for makeinge, *viis.*

Summa, *viii*s.* x*s.* ix*d.**

This parte of this bill wold be put vnder y^e styllle of Playes and Christmas Sportes.

RICH. NEILE, 12 Febr., 1606.

Endorsed: "The Chardg for Pedomomus," &c.

- The hyer of the Apparrell for the Tragedy, *xls.*
 Rushes, *ix*d.**
 gooinge to & froe by water to fetch the Apparrell, *xvid.*
 Sendinge the Apparrell backe, *ix*d.**
 Rossell, *id.*
 2 yards of Buckrum for Bayses, *xviij*d.**
 Tape to bynd them, *id.*
 makeinge the Bayses, *iiij*d.**
 Musicke, *vs.*
 Somma, *xlix*s.* x*d.**
 The hyer of the Apparrell for the Comedy, *xvs.*
 gooinge to & froe by water to fetch the Apparrell and sendinge the Apparrell backe, *xvid.*
 Malinge cord, *id.*

Tentter hookes, vid.
given the Old Miller and others for the hyer of
somme Aparrell, viiid.
Musicke, vs. Somma, xxii^a viiid.
The Somme of all, iij^a xlii^a v^d.

25 die Martij, 1604.
Receaved of Mr. Dr. Barlow and Threasureur of
Westminster Colledge by the handes of George
Bellott Receavor there the said sume of lxxii^a v^d.
RI. IRELANDE.

Januar. 21. 1604.
Paid for half a dosen of Torchcs for the Playes,
Jann. x^o vs. MAT^W HOLMES.
I pray Mr. Receaver pay this bill to Mr. Chaunter
& let Herne the singing man have a moneths pay in
prest, 16s. W. BARLOW.
Receaved the said Sommes Januarij xxj^o.
MAT. HOLMES.

The Charges of the Plaie at Christmas, 1605.
Goinge & comeing by water with the Apparrell,
xliid.
Sending the Apparrell backe agayne by Water the
same Nighte, xvd.
Paid the Porters for bringing yt to the watersyd &
for tarryinge to carrye yt backe agayne, xviiid.
Given Mr. Kerkeham Man for his paynes for bring-
ing a dublet & breeches for Kinge Amo (?), xliid.
Half a hunderid of Tenter hookes, vd.
4 Bundells of Rushes, viiid.
Given the Tyinge Man, iiii. iiijd.
Paid for The hyer of Crownes, hayres, & beards &
the^r things for the Fryer, xs.
Paid Mr. Kendall for the Lone of the Apparrell, xxs.
Somme, xxxix^a iij^d.

2 Februarij, 1605.
Mr. Receaur I praie you paie this somme to Mr.
Ireland. THO. GLOUCESTR.
Rec. this somme of xxxix^a iij^d the xth Februarij,
1605. WILLIAM IRELAND.

Dramatic Gossip.

To the forthcoming number of *Cosmopolis* Mr.
William Archer will contribute an article on
'Dumas and the English Drama,' in which the
English critic tests the dramatist by a newly
formulated rule, "Art for light's sake."

MR. MAYER has made arrangements for a new
series of performances by Madame Sarah Bern-
hardt during the approaching summer. Among
the parts in which Madame Bernhardt will
appear Adrienne Lecouvreur for some reason is
singled out for special mention.

'GAFFER JARGE,' "a rustic study" by Alicia
Ramsay, produced on Saturday last at the
Comedy Theatre, is an old-fashioned piece of
Christmas sentimentality, intended to show the
possession by Mr. Cyril Maude of a vein of
pathos. An old man, living in a cottage he
believes his own, finds himself menaced with
ejectment. Left alone with the document that
deprives him of his right, he is on the point
of burning it when the voice of his little grand-
child, heard in prayer, brings him to better
thoughts. Mr. Maude's experiment is not a
success, his performance being hard and un-
sympathetic. A child's part was played with
genuine feeling by Miss Jessica Black, and
Miss Alice Mansfield gave a capital picture of
an old woman.

THE Vaudeville, which closed on Saturday
last, will reopen with a comedy in which Miss
May Palfrey (Mrs. Weedon Grossmith) will
appear along with her husband.

'GOOD-BYE, SWEETHEART,' is the title of a
comediotta by Mr. H. S. Johnson, shortly to be
produced as a *lever de rideau* at the Globe.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—K. G.—W. F. D.—E. V.—W. C.
—J. H. S.—M. S. R.—L. W.—J. T. E.—H. B. W.—
received.

A. C.—Too late for this week.

J. M.—Too late.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.

Printed by JOHN C. FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.; and Published by the said JOHN C. FRANCIS at Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.

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